

NFL ACTION
LIONS 40, BRONCOS 27
Sports, Page 17

Herald Tribune

No. 33,512

47/90

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1990

ESTABLISHED 1887

Thatcher's Resignation Propels 3 Into Contest for British Leadership

Europeans Look for New Momentum

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — News of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's resignation on Thursday stunned Europe, bringing warm tributes from conservative politicians and raising hopes that under a new leader, Britain would drop its opposition to new moves toward European unity.

Mrs. Thatcher still has a large army of admirers in Europe, particularly in former Soviet bloc countries. But over the last 18 months her efforts to slow the economic and political integration of Western Europe have isolated her among leaders of the 12-nation European Community.

Today, some European politicians took satisfaction from the fact that although domestic problems first undermined Mrs. Thatcher's popularity in Britain, in the end it was the European question that split the Conservative Party and forced her to step down.

"I hope this will put an end to divisions on such a vital issue as Europe," said Willy De Clercq, a Belgian representative to the European Parliament in Strasbourg. "Whoever becomes prime minister, I hope their policies will be positive and pro-European."

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium, one of few former EC colleagues to make a public comment, said he hoped her resignation would "bring change, meaning we will be able to progress more quickly in the construction of European political union."

In Bonn, politicians also welcomed the news. "Thatcher failed because she either could not or would not grasp the chances of Europe," said Otto Lambrecht, leader of Germany's Free Democratic Party. "The times are gone when you could win applause in Britain by stepping on the brakes in the European Community."

Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, said Mrs. Thatcher's resignation would give "great encouragement to all advocates of speedy Europe."

See TRIBUTES, Page 6

A Fine Ally, Bush Says Of Thatcher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches IN SAUDI ARABIA —

President George Bush, learning of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decision to resign as he spent Thanksgiving Day with U.S. and British troops here, praised the British leader as "an outstanding ally of the United States."

"You always know where she was and what she believed," he said at a U.S. Marine outpost in the Saudi desert. "She has always been an outstanding ally of the United States."

Mr. Bush learned of Mrs. Thatcher's decision from his press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, during his tour of military encampments in the Saudi desert.

Mr. Bush telephoned Mrs. Thatcher to tell her he was "very upset" to hear about her resignation, according to the Press Association, the British news agency. They both said they would keep in close touch, the agency said. It said Mr. Bush had thanked her for her support and signed off with the words, "We love you."

At one point during his tour, a Marine was overheard telling Mr. Bush that he was surprised Mrs. Thatcher had resigned. "I thought she'd duke it out," the Marine said. "So did I," the president replied. (Reuters, AP)



Mrs. Thatcher, in a photo taken from television, speaking Thursday in the Commons after the announcement of her resignation.

U.K. Holds Course, Doubles Gulf Force

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — No matter who succeeds Margaret Thatcher as prime minister, Britain will stick to its hard-line policy in the confrontation with Iraq, British and U.S. officials said Thursday in unequivocal terms.

As if to underline this position, the Thatcher government said Thursday that it had decided to double its ground forces in Saudi Arabia.

"On the Gulf, don't expect any change. Britain will stick to its guns," a British official said after Mrs. Thatcher announced she was stepping down. U.S. and other European officials agreed that Mrs. Thatcher's resignation would not weaken the coalition ranged against Iraq.

Acknowledging that the Bush administration had lost its first and strongest ally on the Gulf, a U.S. official in Washington said, "She will be what she would have done in an unpredictable rebound of the crisis."

But, he said, "Right now there is nothing in sight that any conceivable successor in Down-

ing Street would handle any differently on substance than she would."

Some officials in London said British policy continuity, perhaps handled less stridently, might actually help give more credibility to British views in seeking stronger European support in the Gulf.

The government said Thursday that it would send 14,000 more troops, including a second armored brigade with 60 heavy tanks. Along with two more minesweepers and additional combat aircraft, Britain will have 30,000 troops in the Gulf.

When Defense Secretary Tom King announced the plan for the new forces to the House of Commons, Michael Heseltine, the contender who forced Mrs. Thatcher's retirement, rose to congratulate the government on its position.

So that the news of reinforcements would coincide with President George Bush's visit to Saudi Arabia, the Thatcher government had planned to settle the final details at a cabinet meeting early Thursday. At that meeting, Mrs. Thatcher disclosed that she had decided to step

down, but the new deployment went ahead.

Despite Iraqi statements gloating at the downfall of Mrs. Thatcher and predicting that her fate would be a lesson to other foes of Iraq, British officials said Baghdad would quickly get evidence that a change of leadership in London would have no impact on British resolution or wider Western attitudes.

Britain's position in the Gulf crisis "is not political issue in this country, not among Conservatives, not even between the government and the opposition Socialists," said William van Eekelen, secretary-general of the Western European Union, which has coordinated Europe's military involvement in the Gulf.

From the moment the crisis erupted in August, Mrs. Thatcher's clear support for U.S. action was solidly backed throughout her Conservative Party, and that support has continued, even to the point of criticizing Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister, for his trip to Baghdad seeking the release of hostages. British officials said Mrs. Thatcher's

See HARD LINE, Page 6

Step Greeted With Sadness And Relief

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher, her leadership of the Conservative Party slipping away, announced Thursday that she would resign as prime minister as soon as a new leader was elected next week, thus ending an extraordinary era in British politics.

Mrs. Thatcher's resignation was greeted with surprise and sadness, but with wide relief in the ranks of her divided party, divided in large part by her combative personality and leadership tactics.

She decided to resign early Thursday, after hearing the conflicting advice of friends, party leaders and cabinet ministers who came to No. 10 Downing Street on Wednesday night to advise her, although she had already pledged to fight on to victory.

Sir Norman Fowler, a former cabinet minister, said: "A whole range of cabinet ministers said, 'Look — we don't think you're going to win, and it would be better if you didn't run.'"

Her successor as party head will be one of three men:

• Michael Heseltine, 57, the former defense secretary who broke her hold on the leadership by winning the votes of 152 of the 372 Conservative members of Parliament on the first ballot of the contest on Tuesday.

• Douglas Hurd, 60, the white-haired foreign secretary who entered the race after Mrs. Thatcher withdrew from the second ballot.

• John Major, 47, the youthful-looking chancellor of the Exchequer she had put in charge of battling British inflation, who also decided Thursday to run.

The winner will be chosen either by a simple majority of 197 on the second ballot Tuesday, or, if none of the three wins a majority then, in a runoff on Thursday.

The manner of her going was as extraordinary as her long career. The prime minister who led Britain to victory in the war to recapture the Falkland Islands from Argentina in 1982, who only a year and a half ago stood at the height of her political career, unchallenged, universally respected and prepared to go "on and on," was being disavowed by her own party even as Britain prepared for a much larger war in the Gulf.

"It's a funny old world," aides reported her as saying at the hushed cabinet meeting in Downing Street on Thursday morning at which she read out her decision, "that here I have won a majority but feel I have to go."

But she put her feelings behind her and put on a game performance in Parliament in the afternoon, after going to Buckingham Palace to

See RESIGN, Page 6

Iraq Is Nearing Nuclear Arsenal, Bush Tells Troops In Thanksgiving Day Tour, He Cites 'Sense of Urgency'

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — President George Bush, spending Thanksgiving Day with American forces in the Gulf, warned Thursday that Iraq might be close to acquiring nuclear weapons.

"Those who would measure the timetable for Saddam's atomic program in years may be seriously underestimating the reality of that situation and the gravity of the threat," Mr. Bush told about 1,500 U.S. Marines, British "Desert Rats" and Saudis encamped in the desert within 130 kilometers (80 miles) of Kuwait.

With every day, Mr. Bush said, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq is "one step closer to realizing his goal of a nuclear weapons arsenal."

"And that's why more and more your mission is marked by a real sense of urgency," he said. Mr. Bush said that "nobody can know" with certainty how close Iraq was to acquiring the weapons. And he added: "But this I know for sure. He's never possessed a weapon he did not use."

With the soldiers raising their voices in a prolonged cheer, Mr. Bush said: "We're not walking away until our mission is done, until the invader is out of Kuwait. And that may well be where you come in."

Mr. Bush, when asked Thursday if there were new information to cause him to cite the nuclear threat, would only cite his growing concern.

The explicit invoking of Mr. Hussein's nuclear capability came in a Thanksgiving Day tour of U.S. forces in which Mr. Bush criss-

crossed the desert to speak briefly at four locations, including aboard the U.S. amphibious assault ship Nassau in the Gulf.

With his wife, Barbara, at his side, Mr. Bush gulped down a Thanksgiving Day dinner as he stood signing autographs, shaking hands and cheering on some of the 230,000 American troops. By day's end, Mr. Bush's attacks on the Iraqi leader grew stronger, his warnings sharper, the response from the troops more enthusiastic.

In all, Mr. Bush spoke to about 5,000 soldiers and sailors and seemed to hear fewer complaints about boredom, anxiety and disgust with conditions than previous official visitors, including Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, have heard.

"It makes me feel he at least took the time to come and see us and that he cares," said Sergeant Clyde L. Williams, 27, of Forestville, Maryland, in a reaction typical of those interviewed. Captain Ben Hancock, a Marine officer from Havelock, North Carolina, echoed several others who mentioned their sense that they

Kiosk

Scuffles Disrupt Sofia Assembly

SOFIA (Reuters) — Scuffles broke out among deputies in Bulgaria's legislature on Thursday over a vote of no confidence in the government as several thousand demonstrators outside urged Prime Minister Andrei Lukin to quit.

Deputies from the ruling Socialists, once the Communists, grappled with members of the Union of Democratic Forces. The scuffles erupted after the union proposed a no-confidence vote because of Mr. Lukin's proposed budget. Outside, more than 25,000 called for the government to resign.

General News
China reportedly stole U.S. nuclear arms secrets. Page 7.
U.S. researchers have found a new AIDS-like virus linked to immune diseases. Page 2.

Weekend
Japanese films of the 1960s new wave get a retrospective showing in Turin. Page 9.

Business/Finance
Montedison decided to sell its 40 stake in Enimont SpA to state-owned ENI. Page 13.
Dutch independent insurance brokers gave a blow to Nationale-Nederlanden. Page 14.

Crossword
Weather Page 18.
Page 2.

Heir Will Revise Style, Not Economic Policy

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's resignation may lead to an early cut in U.K. interest rates, but it will not alter the government's economic policies in the 12 to 18 months before the next general election, analysts and economists said Thursday.

They pointed out that the deepening British recession, the Gulf crisis and the country's membership in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System would constrain the room for maneuver of any new prime minister. That view was reinforced by a wider-than-expected trade deficit for October (Page 14).

With a general election required by June 1992, Mrs. Thatcher's successor will be constrained to changes in style and presentation

rather than real alterations of course.

"Whoever emerges in place of Mrs. Thatcher will find it very difficult to engage in any radical changes in policy," said Peter

The pound jumps briefly after Mrs. Thatcher resigns. Page 13.

Spencer of Shearson Lehman Brothers International. "The ship of state has a lot of momentum and cannot be changed overnight."

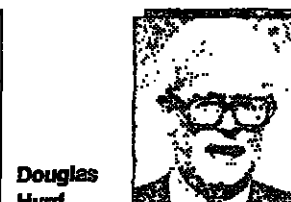
Nonetheless, he and others maintained, the emergence of a new leader will strengthen the pound and bolster share prices by helping heal the rift in the Conservative Party, which will make the prospects for a fourth successive general election victory more likely.

Both the pound and share prices See ECONOMY, Page 6

Challengers for the Conservative Leadership



Michael Heseltine



Douglas Hurd



John Major

Michael Ray Dibdin Heseltine, 57, self-made publishing millionaire, is popularly known as "Tarzan," because of an incident in which he brandished the speaker's ceremonial mace during a fit of anger in Parliament. He was defense secretary before resigning over the Westland helicopter affair in 1986. He has spent most of the time since then cultivating the grass roots of the party. Mr. Heseltine calls for a "caring capitalism," distinct from the rigorous free-market approach of the Thatcher years, as well as a modification of the poll tax and a more positive attitude toward Europe.

Douglas Richard Hurd, 60, foreign secretary, writes thriller novels as a hobby and speaks Mandarin Chinese. He came to politics after a career in the diplomatic service. He served as political secretary to former Prime Minister Edward Heath, and was Northern Ireland Secretary and Home Secretary before, in October, 1989, taking over the top spot in the foreign office, the job he always wanted. Widely respected for his cool head in a crisis, Mr. Hurd at first supported Margaret Thatcher's bid to stay in power, but entered the race as soon as she dropped out to "unite the party."

John Major is at 47 the youngest member of the cabinet and the only member of the government to have been on welfare. A high school dropout, he worked as a manual laborer and once failed to get a job as a ticket collector on buses because it was said he could not count — but this did not prevent his achieving a distinguished career in the Treasury, which led to his present post as chancellor of the Exchequer. Margaret Thatcher named Mr. Major Foreign Secretary in July 1989, transferring him back to the Treasury four months later when Nigel Lawson resigned as Chancellor.

International Herald Tribune

Hero or Villain? Will the Real Lech Walesa Please Stand Up

By Mary Battista
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — There are two Lech Walesas running for president in Poland, or so it often seems. They have different campaign posters. With the election only three days away, many Poles are wondering which is the genuine Walesa.

The first Walesa is the lean young hero of the Gdansk shipyards, recipient of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize. His posters show the familiar face with flowing mustache. It is this Walesa, Lech the Good, who has stirred his countrymen by telling them to ask not what Poland can do for them, but

what they can do for their country. This is the Lech whose political cunning and courage showed Poland the way out of communism.

The other Walesa is a more recent incarnation. In this Walesa's posters, the face is bloated, the gaze is cold and the mustache trimmed so severely

that vandals have been inspired to ink in a slanting, Hitler-like hairline, occasionally, a crown. This, his critics insist, is the real Walesa, Lech the Terrible, the man some old allies now call an incipient demagogue, drunk on ambition and ego.

Mr. Walesa has been ahead throughout the campaign for Poland's first direct-vote presidential election, although the latest government opinion poll shows his support ebbing in the last week from 35 percent to 28 percent.

In his bid to win, he has turned in some controversial performances, alienating allies and driving a wedge into Solidarity's alliance of workers and intellectuals.

Mr. Walesa has called the popular suspicion that Jews secretly run the government a "misunderstanding" to be blamed on a "vague" system, adding: "When we introduce a clear system of

government, everyone will know who is who and where he comes from."

Mr. Walesa's critics also blame him for introducing a coarse, even brutal language into Poland's new and fragile democracy. At his rallies, campaign banners warn: "Get lost, government dimwit, a new steward is coming!"

Mr. Walesa has castigated the new government as too soft on communism and has vowed to "take an ax" after old members of the Communist elite and new ones in the Solidarity government that he helped elect just a year ago. Old Solidarity allies

See POLAND, Page 7

Apostasy in the Soviet Ranks: Even a Political Officer Says Lenin Made Mistakes

By Gary Lee
and Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service
SEVASTOPOL, U.S.S.R.

Communism is never far from sight or mind aboard the *Outstanding*, a spit-polished Soviet Navy frigate berthed in this Black Sea port.

Sailors still gather in the ship's mess every Wednesday and Friday for 30-minute "political information" classes. Posters in a passageway still depict brawny laborers and are emblazoned with the caption, "The Communist Party is the brains, honor and conscience of the Soviet Union." And Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, is still the most popular bunkroom pinup.

Such loyalty to a dying ideology is the handwork of Lieutenant Commander Vyacheslav Fedorov, 29, the ship's *zampolit*, or political officer. For seven decades, political officers have formed a militant priesthood — "The Jesuits of the

to restore some luster to the tarnished profession of arms. Thousands have quit the party, by some Western estimates, membership has dropped in five years from 90 percent of the officer corps to 75 percent.

Perhaps the best-known advocate of change in the Supreme Soviet is a 30-year-old political officer, Major Vladimir Lopatin, who is making a career of insubordinate attacks on his putative superiors. Substantive change, he has repeatedly said, is impeded by "the tiny slithering" of the military-industrial

bureaucracy, the party *nomenklatura* and the senior generals.

For every Major Lopatin, a thousand less well-known and disaffected officers brandish their political consciousness against the system and the party from within.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Yenn, 42, a tall, mustachioed, Ukrainian *zampolit*, is a case in point. For 20 years, he pursued a conventional military career, serving with armored units in Central Asia, the Ukraine and northern Russia. For 20 years, he peddled conventional political beliefs.

Then, in the summer of 1988, he volunteered for Afghanistan.

"I wanted to test myself," he said in an interview in the central Russian city of Kazan. "I'm a military man. Could I put the knowledge that I had to some practical use? And we were told that we were fulfilling an international responsibility. I believed that."

He served as the political officer of a motorized rifle regiment assigned to help guard the perilous road between Kabul and the Soviet border. Motivating the troops and explaining the war's purpose were

his primary responsibilities. At first, he urged his men to follow orders, to do their duty.

But as the Afghan guerrillas' incessant rocket attacks killed and maimed more and more young Soviet soldiers, as the futility and false premise of the Soviet cause became increasingly obvious, he underwent a transformation.

"I started to understand that we were unnecessary in Afghanistan," he said. "I began to understand that people should be able to look after their own country, their own destiny."

To his soldiers, he began urging: "You must stay alive, you must survive this thing. Your mothers and fathers are waiting for you."

As part of the Soviet withdrawal, he left Afghanistan in February 1989 to teach political classes at the Kazan Tank Institute. The political officer, whose politics had been upended by war, found himself disgruntled by his plummeting standard of living and rampant contempt among Soviet civilians for professional soldiers.

"I have a brother who's a bus driver in Moscow, and he earns 500

rubles a month," he said. "I'm a senior officer, and I earn only 400. I buy meat, butter, sugar, all on ration coupons. If I want to buy a little gift for my wife or candy for my children, I can't find these things. Sometimes I write to my brother, and he sends me coffee, chocolate, cigarettes."

"Of course it's embarrassing. It brings on a feeling of pessimism, of a loss of hope. This is the worst thing you can experience as a man."

The Soviet system is "a parody of socialism," he said. The party is

a dead weight on the armed forces. And the army, which he is ready to leave, is "a very conservative organization" doomed to stagnation as long as the current pantheon of generals holds power.

"I can't say that there's a bright future for us," he said. "We've thrown out one ideology but not yet adopted a new one. It's as though we're standing at a fork between two roads, frozen and unable to move."

Next: The battle to beat swords into shaxes.

The Red Army in Retreat

Third in a series.

Communist Party," as one U.S. diplomat in Moscow put it — to enforce the sacred bond between the party and the armed forces.

Lieutenant Commander Fedorov, who joined the navy for romance and adventure after growing up along the Volga River, is the spiritual heir of Stalin, Nikita S. Khrushchev and Leonid I. Brezhnev, each of whom served as Red Army political commissars.

But a closer look at the *Outstanding* shows that the lieutenant commander is no Brezhnev, and ideology is not what it used to be.

Sailors talk more about the Gorbachev and market economics than Marxism in their political classes; the socialist realism posters are overshadowed by large exhibits on the glorious heritage of the navy, founded nearly 500 years ago by Peter the Great; and Lieutenant Commander Fedorov openly promotes Lenin as a man who "is not an icon of the revolution, but a human being with merits and demerits and weaknesses."

This apostasy is symptomatic of the divided loyalties within the military over the proper role of the Communist Party.

With 1.1 million party members, including three of every four officers, the armed forces contain the largest single bloc of Communists in the country, yet since the repeal last spring of Article VI of the Soviet Constitution, which guaranteed party hegemony, the Communist grip on the military has loosened.

The effect has been chaos in the armed forces and rear-guard resistance by military conservatives determined to preserve privileges that once flowed from party loyalty.

Even those disposed to the "new thinking" like Lieutenant Commander Fedorov, are uncertain how far to go in supplanting Communist doctrine with the trappings of democratic pluralism.

Unresolved questions abound: To whom should the military be loyal if not the Communist Party? For what cause should soldiers and sailors be prepared to die if not the advancement of Marxist-Leninist ideals? And what will become of 100,000 political officers?

Since 1918, politics has been as integral to Soviet military life as uniforms and marching bands. The forerunner of today's political officer, the commissar, was created by Lenin to be a Bolshevik watchdog, responsible for ensuring the loyalty of former czarist officers.

Originally, a commissar shared power equally with a unit's military commander. This led to confused lines of authority, since every order required two signatures. In 1942, with the Nazis driving on Moscow, Stalin transformed the commissar into *zampolit*, who were subordinate to commanders but still responsible for political indoctrination in the ranks.

The military also provided a route to political power. In the recent past as many as three dozen senior military men served on the party's policy-making Central Committee, traditionally a body of about 300 members.

Few Soviets advocate an apolitical military. "The army, being a tool of the state, cannot be depoliticized," said Nikolai Kapranov, a change-minded analyst at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "Loyalty to the state, to the nation — that's politics. It's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism that isn't so productive."

And there is the rub. In an officer corps fractured by ethnic divisions, by a generation gap and by conflicting visions of the future, no schism runs deeper than the split over "de-partyization," the ungainly Russian term for stripping the Communist Party of its guaranteed dominance in the military.

Most of the 2,000 generals and admirals — virtually all party members — bitterly oppose efforts to diminish the organization that guaranteed them power, prestige and perquisites.

Those trying to eradicate party influence in the army and the navy are trying "to spiritually disarm" the military, said General Mikhail A. Moiseyev, chief of the general staff and a top party strategist.

Some officers retain a wistful, even sentimental attachment. "The Communist Party made our country a great state — a superpower, as you call it," said Major Yuri Lashkin, a student at the Lenin Political-Military Academy in Moscow.

"Now some hotheads are trying to throw the party from the political arena," he said. "But it would be nothing short of catastrophe, because the ruling order would be destroyed."

But many younger officers say they believe the military must hoist itself above party politics to renew the bond between army and nation.

WOULD YOU ASK AN AMATEUR WHICH ONE TO CHOOSE?

Today, since the financial market has the world as its playing field, it's important to know how to play the game and to have available the most appropriate instruments. And to have the backing of a partner capable of offering in-depth professional experience. In the City, for example, BCI has been present since 1911. This long tradition has put us in a privileged position compared to other foreign banks, enabling us to develop extensive experience in this prestigious financial centre. We have specialized capabilities in the major markets including that of syndicated loans, eurobond offerings, trade and acquisition finance, corporate finance, currency and interest rate swaps, currency options and other innovative products. In the playing field of the lira we are, without question, the number one. If you want to be a leader in your game, ask BCI. We can offer you the winning mix of innovative solutions and individual creativity.

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
ITALIAN LEADING BANK

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Greatness, Courage, Mistakes

Margaret Thatcher has been an increasingly idiosyncratic prime minister of Britain for the past 18 months. In the past half-year she went beyond idiosyncrasy — and dissatisfaction with the poll tax, education, health services and the economy — by making two deep, connected mistakes.

She let it seem that her rightly wary ideas about the future shape of Europe had wrongly become a hostility to any serious British part in deciding Europe's future; and, in pursuing her knotty European path, she broke the very British idea of government by cabinet consensus. In her country, standing where it does in the world of 1990, that combination was fatal. Her topmost colleagues fell into angry resentment, one by one; she was challenged for the leadership; and she could not find enough support to dismiss the challenge.

For all that, Mrs. Thatcher should be saluted on her departure as one of the great and courageous politicians of the past half-century. She possessed, as very few others have done, all three of the essential qualities. She had instinct, the faculty that picks out of a tangled political agenda the handful of things that really must be done. She had, unlike many instinctive people, a knife-sharp mind, without which instinct becomes mere hunch. And she had the unbending will to carry through, until the final disaster, the tasks she thereby set herself.

The history books will probably say that she applied these qualities to the breaking of patterns rather than the making of patterns. That is not a criticism. By 1979, when she came to power, there were bad old patterns that needed to be broken. By her economic policy, Mrs. Thatcher broke her fellow Britons away from their habit of relying on the government to put

the economy right for them. It turned out that many people, in other parts of the world, had been waiting for such an example; but it was tipped to Mrs. Thatcher today in Eastern Europe, Latin America, even parts of Africa. By fighting for the Falklands in 1982, she broke the conventional wisdom that stopping the aggression of distant dictators is too dangerous, or too costly, to risk. That is partly why there is an army lined up against Saddam Hussein in the Gulf in 1990. In her policy toward Mikhail Gorbachev, she greatly helped to end the division of Europe, because she saw that the best way of helping his changing Russia was to be friendly in general approach but tough on the details.

By 1990, though, with the old patterns broken, it was time to make new ones. For Britain, an island with a still incompletely cured economy, that means its role in Europe. Britain can hardly stand outside the construction work going on in Europe. But most Britons, and probably most other Europeans, want the building that is being constructed to have a certain shape.

The new Europe needs whatever degree of economic cooperation is required to make Europe truly a single market. It should, in time, be open to all genuine European democracies. It needs to control Europe's petty old nationalisms, without creating a new Euro-nationalism. It also needs to hold on to its connections with America, including the NATO one. Mrs. Thatcher's instincts pulled her in all these directions, yet she was never able to dedicate herself, or Britain, to the building of such a Europe. For a democratic and open Europe, her successor needs generous instincts, and the mind and will to carry them through.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A Fair but Stunning Sentence

For the crimes he admitted and for abusing his conspicuous position of public power, Michael Milken has been sentenced to 10 years in prison. He will get his wish to perform community service — but only after doing hard prison time, when he serves an added three years on probation.

From her federal courtroom, Judge Kimba Wood has meted out a stunning sentence, a wake-up call for portions of the financial community grown accustomed to wrist-slapping penalties rather than the heavy sentences routinely handed out to common thieves.

It is a shrewdly tempered sentence as well, holding out some hope for reduced incarceration if the fallen Wall Street wizard ever agrees to cooperate effectively with law enforcement. Judge Wood, at 46 the youngest federal judge in New York, showed by her demeanor and analysis that she was neither awed by the defendant nor moved to show retribution.

She did not cater to those who blame Mr. Milken and his junk bonds for all the nation's financial ills by imposing the maximum possible sentence of 28 years. She declined to render what she called "a verdict on a decade of greed." Nor did she pardon him because of his genius in finance, private charity or belated repentance.

She merely observed the norms of penology and applied them to large-scale, sophisticated white-collar crime, finding that "a prison sentence is required to deter others."

It is appropriate that Mr. Milken serve longer than other convicted financiers who earned leniency by running to the Justice Department with early plea bargains and giving testimony against their dishonest business associates. As long as criminal schemes exist, the government will have to find, and to some extent reward, confederates who will rat on each other.

Mr. Milken's high-flying firm is history, and so is its decade of creative finance and leveraged takeovers.

His crimes, conspiring to gouge some clients and give others unfair market advantage, were neither essential to market success nor, as he conceded to the judge, central to Michael Milken's. Yet he played his game with greed as well as skill, not merely challenging established financial powers but constantly flirting with illegality.

Only the new decade can tell whether Judge Wood's justice is a new model of equal treatment for convicted white-collar felons. If so, the nation will not miss the cynicism and demoralization that goes with disparate sentencing.

New federal sentencing guidelines call for prison time in just such cases as Mr. Milken's. The very justice of this judgment is part of its refreshing, stunning surprise.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Silent Night' in Saudi Arabia

For all its cultural and commercial aspects, the holiday season now getting under way is essentially religious. Many American families attend church services Thursday, and more offered prayers of thanksgiving at the dinner table. Hanukkah and Christmas are ahead, and candles will be lit. Masses said and religious images and articles displayed without fear of offending neighbors of another religion or friends who are non-believers. For almost half a million Americans who are expected to be serving in the Gulf, however, celebrating this aspect of the holiday season will be more complicated.

Saudi Arabia is an Islamic country that permits no religious observances other than its own. Churches of other faiths are not allowed in the kingdom and there is no tolerance of religious practices or even public displays of the symbols of faiths other than the official one. Obviously this has presented problems for the American military, which is wary of offending Saudi sensibilities yet properly concerned about the rights of American service men and women. Whether one agrees or not with arrangements concerning the conduct of women in the armed forces, or the food and drink, entertainment and reading material available to the troops, these seem to us to be of a different character from restrictions that might interfere with religious practice.

In order to avoid giving offense, for example, American chaplains — now called morale officers or spiritual counselors — have been told not to wear their insignia outside U.S. facilities. It goes without saying that they will not perform religious services anywhere else. Early this fall, it had been reported that Bibles could not be sent in quantity to the troops, though individually addressed packages would be delivered.

Still, such services are technically against the law in Saudi Arabia, and the media are discouraged from reporting on or filming the observances. All this bears careful watching. Saudi Arabia has its own culture, standards and strongly held religious beliefs, and it stands in a special place in the Muslim world. The United States does not seek to challenge any of this but must insist that Americans in the military be protected in the full exercise of their religious. That constitutional right travels with the troops and must be respected wherever they serve.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Debt of Honor

Hat in one hand and begging bowl in the other, the United States is again about to begin knocking on doors to solicit international financial support for its operations in the Gulf. Like last September's initial fundraising drive, this exercise in cajolery and supplication seems likely to prove an embarrassing experience.

Washington should not hesitate to bluntly insist that the Gulf's oil-producing

states pay most of the deployment costs the United States faces in the coming year. It is their territory, their resources and the lives of their rulers and people that the intervention aims to protect. What is owed, in short, is a debt of honor that ought to be quickly and voluntarily paid so that the United States can be spared the uncomfortable and even absurd task of asking rich governments to meet their obligations.

—The Los Angeles Times.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR
Managing Editor • CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editor • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor •
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • REGINALD DALE, Economics and Financial Editor
RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher •
FRANCIS DESMARTELS, Associate Director • JUANITA I. CASAR, Advertising Sales Director •
ROBERT FARRER, Circulation Director, Europe • KOURT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Advertising, 61235; Circulation, 61232; Editorial, 612716; Production, 630698.

Director of the publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Henderson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 72-7768. Telex: RS46028
Ming Pao, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 334

OPINION

The Punishment Ignores That Dirty Little Secret

By Michael Lewis

OKYO — The perversion of the public prosecution of Michael Milken was that it ignored what troubled people most. Probably, there is someone out there who turns purple at the mere thought of a man violating a half dozen of the more technical rules of the stock markets (as Mr. Milken did); there is probably someone who believes jaywalkers deserve the death penalty. But sensible people were far more upset that Mr. Milken had helped to buy and mince America's largest corporations — while earning a billion or so dollars.

He seemed to mock the widely cherished notion that the market is sensible and just, and was as annoying as a double-parked Rolls-Royce.

The sentencing of Mr. Milken — added to the \$600 million fine he has already agreed to pay — is meant to be a kind of moral resolution. The villain is being punished, once again proving that mocking American capitalism does not pay. But there are several reasons why this ending should trouble people who like their morality tales neat.

The first is that Mr. Milken's many disruptive deeds, none that truly angered people was illegal.

Selling junk bonds to willing investors, even to savings and loan institutions, was legal.

Handing the proceeds to Ronald Perleman, Nelson ("if you aren't born with it you have to borrow it") Peltz and Carl Icahn, who wished to dismantle America's largest corporations, was also legal.

Even earning \$550 million in a year was legal. And make no mistake about it: No more than a few of those dollars can be traced to Mr. Milken's crimes.

Moreover, the people who matter still feel the takeover craze was, on balance, good for the economy. Thus, we are still unclear about the ethics of the important part of Mr. Milken's behavior. Any one who doubts this must explain why, after the collapse of Mr. Milken's employer, Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., nearly every Wall Street firm rushed to hire his former cronies.

Mr. Milken's defenders say that his junk bonds filled a hole caused by the folly of America's leading bankers and provided money to companies that needed it. The takeovers he funded forced corporate executives to trim fat.

Perhaps Mr. Milken and Drexel forced the issue a bit and arranged a few takeovers that should never have occurred. But so did everyone else on Wall

Street (if you really want to see damage to the economy visit Salomon Bros., which created a string of disastrous leveraged buyouts).

We have prosecuted the man but ignored his ideas. Sometimes the man embodies the idea well enough to justify such a procedure. Michael Dwyer, the former aide and confidant to Ronald Reagan, pretty much captured Washington influence-peddling, for example.

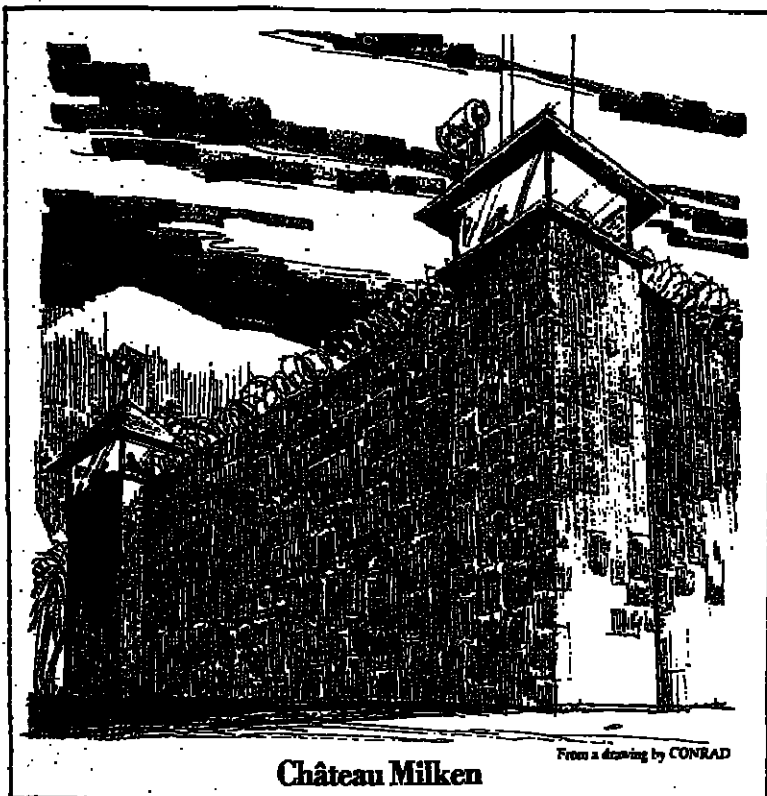
But Mr. Milken is a poor stand-in for Wall Street greed. For a start, he thought what he was doing was right. Unlike most of Wall Street's leading deal-makers, he genuinely believed he had a mission to reform the American economy.

He lived modestly ("I have one house, one wife, one cat, one car," he once said, truthfully). He didn't gloss like Ivan Boesky or preen like Donald Trump.

He was revered by his employees and devoted to his family (to the extent that he sacrificed himself to exonerate his brother). In short, if it was necessary to go after a man instead of an idea, a better specimen could have been found.

The moral is that people who force unwanted change on other people — particularly those with power — should always keep a lawyer on hand.

It is America's dirty little secret that,



Chateau Milken

From a drawing by CONRAD

even as we congratulate ourselves for the wonders of the country's economic system, we disapprove of many of its natural outcomes.

As a wealthy investment banker friend of mine put it, "There is something wrong with making \$550 million in a single year." In the end Mr. Milken mocked not only capitalism, but Ameri-

cans' faith in it, too. He showed how disruptive a genuinely gifted financier could be. On balance, I think, we would prefer our bankers a little stupid.

The writer is author of "Liar's Poker." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Molotov Felt a Chill in the Berlin Air

By Francis Loewenheim

HOUSTON — Fifty years ago this month, while the world pondered Roosevelt's re-election and Britain's prospects under Nazi bombs, Berlin witnessed a momentous state visit destined to change the course of the war.

Earlier, in August 1939, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's foreign minister, and Vyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's prime minister and foreign commissar, had met in Moscow to sign the infamous Nazi-Soviet pact that opened the door

change between the Third Reich and the Soviet Union had been initiated.

But there were distinct limits to the new alliance. Anti-communism clearly remained an integral feature of Nazi philosophy and diplomacy.

In a sense, the alliance had become the prisoner of its success. What next for Berlin and Moscow? When Churchill's new ambassador to the Soviet Union, the redoubtable Socialist Sir Stafford Cripps, repeatedly sought to caution the Kremlin against its new ally, his approaches were dismissed and his warnings promptly relayed to Berlin.

Such trust, of course, was misplaced. As Gerhard L. Weinberg first reported in the early 1950s, on July 31, 1940, Hitler ordered preliminary planning to begin for an attack on the Soviet Union.

General Franz Halder, the German chief of staff, quoted Hitler as saying: "With Russia smashed, Britain's last hope will be shattered. Germany then will be master of Europe and the Balkans... Decision: Russia's destruction must therefore be made a part of this struggle. Spring 1941. The sooner Russia is crushed the better." Of course, only a handful of German soldiers and civilians, including Goebbels, the Führer's trusted propaganda chief, knew what was afoot.

But by the time Molotov visited Berlin, a certain chill had begun to permeate the Nazi-Soviet relationship. The Soviets now complained regularly that the Germans were falling behind in the delivery of war supplies. German troops continued to move through Finland, which presumably was in the Soviet sphere of influence, and Hitler had issued a unilateral territorial guarantee of Romania, which understandably worried the Kremlin. Molotov came to Berlin to find out what Hitler had in mind.

On Nov. 12, Molotov had the first of two long sessions with Hitler. The Nazi dictator was in fine fettle, confidently assuring his Soviet visitor about Germany's certain success. Britain's surrender was only a matter of time.

But Molotov soon began posing some tough, probing questions about German intentions. What about Finland? What role did Hitler expect the Soviet Union to play in "the new order in Europe and Asia"? What about Soviet interests in Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey? Hitler, who was not used to such exchanges, somehow kept his aplomb.

The next afternoon the two men had another long session. It was no more productive than the first. Again, Hitler evaded Molotov's inquiries. He invited the Soviet Union to join the recently signed German-Italian-Japanese pact, which to Molotov seemed "entirely acceptable in principle — provided we are to be treated as an equal partner and not merely as a dummy."

Hitler clearly wanted to divert Soviet attention from the Baltic and the Balkans toward the "purely Asiatic area

oriented toward the south that Germany recognizes even now as Russia's sphere of influence." Molotov, however, was not buying Hitler's plans, and their second meeting ended inconclusively.

That night there was a huge reception and banquet at the Soviet Embassy. Hitler was conspicuous by his absence. Soon the air raid sirens sounded. As Churchill wrote later: "We had heard of the conference beforehand, and though not invited to join the discussions did not wish to be entirely left out of the proceedings."

Ribbentrop and Molotov found themselves together for more than two hours in the Nazi Foreign Minister's richly appointed bunker, where Ribbentrop continued to rehash the empty phrases and promises the Soviet diplomat had already heard. Finally Molotov had had enough. He asked one of the most direct questions in diplomatic history: If Britain, as the Nazi leaders kept

He began asking Hitler

some tough questions:

What about Finland? What

role did he expect the Soviet

Union to play in 'the new

order in Europe and Asia'?

repeating, was finished, "then why are we in this shelter, and whose are these bombs which are falling?"

To Hitler, the Molotov visit made it unmistakably clear that Stalin was unwilling to be a pliant junior partner in Germany's New Order. It would have to be war to the death with the Soviets.

On Nov. 14, Molotov left Berlin. The Germans sought to preserve the appearance of continued Nazi-Soviet amity. State Secretary Ernst von Weizsäcker (father of the current president, Richard von Weizsäcker), said in a telegram to all Nazi diplomatic missions: "The conversations... resulted in complete agreement... This result clearly proves that all conjectures regarding German-Russian conflicts are in the realm of fantasy."

What Stalin thought of Molotov's mission remains uncertain. But as Molotov said in a message to the Soviet ambassador in London: "The Germans and Japanese are apparently very keen to push us in the direction of the Persian Gulf and India... We consider this sort of advice from Germany out of place."

On Dec. 18, Hitler signed the formal directive for "Operation Barbarossa," the war plan against the Soviet Union, to begin in the spring of 1941. It was probably not a war he undertook with enthusiasm. He remembered Napoleon's fate, and that of William II in 1918. But this time, Hitler was certain, the outcome would be different.

The writer is a history professor at Rice University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Reminder on Rights

President George Bush's scheduled meeting in Geneva with President Hafez Assad of Syria recalls a 1977 meeting there between Presidents Assad and Jimmy Carter when there was a small human rights spin-off: 14 single Jewish women were allowed to leave Syria for the United States.

A year ago, the Syrian government assured the U.S. officials that the approximately 200 women still in this category were free to leave. In August, at a UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, an official appeal was made to Syria to expedite their emigration "within six months."

President Bush will surely be seeking from President Assad a spectacular announcement on the release of the Western hostages still held in Lebanese areas under Syria's control. We certainly hope he remembers this other old human rights issue.

DAVID LITTMAN,
U.S. Representative, World Union
for Progressive Judaism,
Geneva.

Voice for the Future

Regarding the report "Hostages Might Be Expedient, Congressman Says" by Fred Farris (Nov. 12):

One quiet voice that seems to have been drowned out is that of a decorated Vietnam combat veteran, Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, who said this to his colleagues last month:

"If war occurs, the outcome is predictable. A lot of people will die. A lot of people will have their bodies torn apart but will live. A lot of people will make a lot of money selling arms, building bases, repairing equipment. And a lot of people will look at the scene 10 years from now and wonder why we did it."

That is the voice of the America that still has a future.

DAVID DORRANCE,
Paris.

What the Hindus Want

Regarding "Fearful Times for Indian Democracy" by Paul Johnson (Opinion, Nov. 13):

It is high time British historians stopped deluding themselves about the

supposedly glorious days of the Raj. It was a time of repression, racism and just plain looting. The British, with their policy of divide and rule, are responsible for most of the world's territorial disputes today including the creation of Kuwait and, of course, Israel.

Hinduism, as Mr. Johnson says, is a tolerant religion. When the Hindu majority advocates a "Hindu India," it seeks only to remove the special minority privileges that were masterminded by the British, with their policy of creating divisions and exploiting differences among castes. What Hindus seek today is equal opportunity for all.

M. RAGHU RAM,
Hong Kong.

Aggression in Burma

President George Bush says that the struggle in the Gulf is not for oil but against aggression. If that is true, why did he tolerate the naked aggression against democracy and against the people of Burma by that country's military regime?

A BURMESE CITIZEN.
(Name withheld by request).
Paris.

As Others Saw Bettelheim

The late Bruno Bettelheim was arrogant and self-serving. I certainly believe that in the years Charles Pekow was a pupil at Mr. Bettelheim's Orthogenic School (Meanwhile, Aug. 29), he saw Mr. Bettelheim a lot more clearly than Jan Lane did in a few months (Letters, Sept. 20). Mr. Pekow recalls Mr. Bettelheim as "a man who, while publicly condemning violence, physically abused children."

Jan Lane does not deny this. She does a little two-step, asserting that Mr. Pekow was "too young to fully understand what was going on" and then adds that we, the kids, didn't comprehend things that were supposed to be "caring and appropriate."

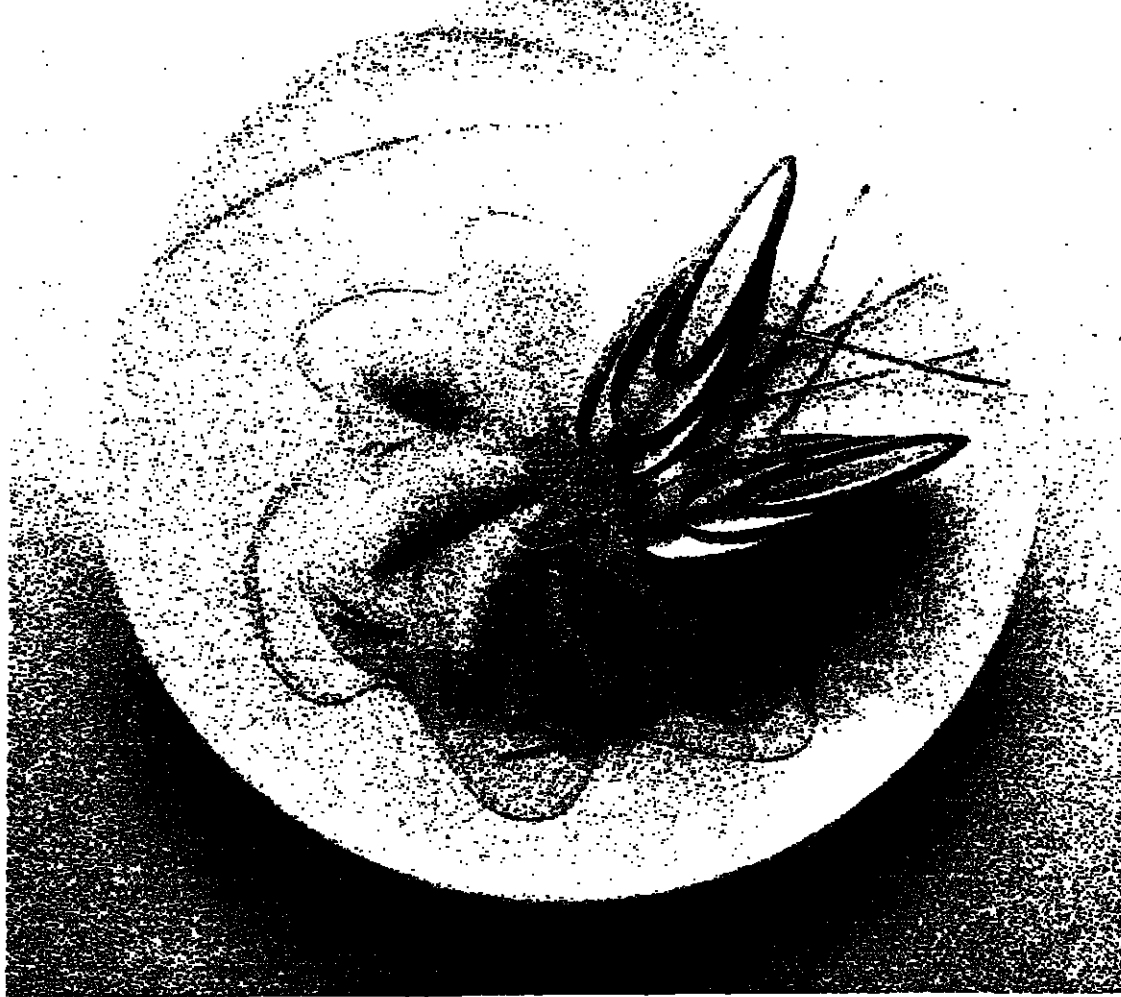
I did not believe, the several times I saw Charles Pekow beaten in the dining room, that Mr. Bettelheim's behavior was either caring or appropriate.

I still don't, and I do not see how others can rationalize it. We called Mr. Bettelheim's behavior as we saw it: hostile and abusive.

ROBERTA C. REDFORD,
Amelia, Ohio.



We don't just come up with ideas



But ideas that work

Every individual is different. So, at Canon, every solution we develop is a different one. We translate unique ideas into innovative products. Products that serve just one purpose: to enhance the creativity of each individual. Canon makes it work.

Canon

THE THATCHER RESIGNATION: A stunned Europe, and concern in a British colony

Historic Rise, Historic Fall

Thatcher's Strengths Ultimately Proved Her Undoing

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
LONDON — The timing was cruelly ironic. While Margaret Thatcher was celebrating the triumph of her most cherished values at the European summit meeting in Paris, a few hundred miles away in London her own political career was being snuffed out.

For more than a decade, Mrs. Thatcher defined what leadership in the modern age was all about. She breathed new life into a Britain that seemed in the grip of terminal decline, preaching the gospel of free-market economics, breaking the power of the trade unions and epitomizing a philosophy that came to bear her name: Thatcherism.

At the same time, she strode the world stage, setting an example of resolution, winning respect and admiration, and exercising influence over all proportion to the size and power of the island nation she led.

Mrs. Thatcher lacked the superpower mantle of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the economic clout of Helmut Kohl or the easy charm of Ronald Reagan. But she ruthlessly seized history, capitalizing on moments like the Falklands War in 1982 that tested her character and her will, and ultimately became the West's most powerful spokesman for the virtues of capitalism, individual rights and a strong military that were celebrated this week in Paris.

She was ardent, tenacious and combative, a visionary who scorned consensus politics and conventional wisdom, a restless revolutionary who even when isolated believed in her own innate rightness. These were the qualities that defined her greatness. And finally, those were the qualities that destroyed her.

"The Greeks understood it all," said a former British foreign secretary, David Owen, a longtime op-

ponent yet an admirer. "Great men and women are not brought down by lesser mortals; they are brought down by themselves. Margaret Thatcher was never going to be slain by a Geoffrey Howe or a Michael Heseltine, but she could always kill herself."

Mrs. Thatcher infuriated many Britons with her hectoring, school-

NEWS ANALYSIS

marm's style, her constant use of the regal "we" when referring to herself, her unmodulated intensity and her dogged lack of humor.

She never won more than 43 percent of the vote in any of her three general-election victories, benefiting from politically suicidal divisions among her opponents, and poll after poll indicated that most Britons still supported the welfare state and the semisocialist system she despised and relentlessly sought to dismantle.

Yet many admired her courage, thrilled to her triumphs and responded to her leadership with the same tolerance they had shown 50 years earlier for another complex, difficult and demanding figure, Winston Churchill.

The historian Martin Gilbert, author of an eight-volume biography of Churchill, said, "Both Thatcher and Churchill had a very clear sense that consensus politics can mean taking the line of least resistance and that compromise can inevitably lead to appeasement and weakness."

"Both of them also understood that the essence of leadership was to choose a course of action you knew to be right one and stay with it," he said, "and not try to achieve compromise in order to have an easy ride, whether in cabinet or Parliament or with the editorial writers."

Mrs. Thatcher herself put it in even more combative terms. "I must say the adrenaline flows

when they really come out fighting at me and I fight back," she said, "and I stand there, and I know. Now come on, Maggie, you are wholly on your own. No one can help you. And I love it."

Mr. Gilbert said he believed that Mrs. Thatcher also mirrored Churchill in her innate sense of how best to deal with the Soviet Union. Just as Churchill sought, after the death of Stalin in 1953, to use the enormous military advantage of the West to compel Moscow to strike a disarmament deal, so she sought to use the deployment of Pershing missiles in Europe and Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative to push Stalin's heirs to the table.

Mrs. Thatcher benefited not only from the fratricidal divisions among her opponents, but also from the powers the British political system bestows on a modern prime minister.

As a Financial Times columnist, Samuel Brittan, pointed out, she not only was leader of her government and leader of her party in Parliament, but also was in sole control of huge lists of patronage appointments.

Britain's sharp economic downturn plagued Mrs. Thatcher in her last year in office and might have cost her the next election. Divisions over the country's future role in Europe haunted her cabinet and her party. But it was her unwavering advocacy of a new system of local taxation known as the poll tax that many analysts agree was most responsible for her demise.

By introducing a flat-rate head tax, the Thatcherites believed they could bring in accountability and clip the wings of high-spending, opposition-dominated councils.

But the measure was deeply unpopular with a key part of the Tory constituency — the middle-class homeowners who had been paying modest property taxes but who suddenly found themselves faced with poll-tax bills for double or triple that amount.



A Londoner celebrating Mrs. Thatcher's resignation on Thursday, while others carried flowers to the entrance of Downing Street.

RESIGN: Step Greeted With Both Sadness and Relief

(Continued from page 1)

inform Queen Elizabeth II of her decision to resign.

The Conservative government easily survived a parliamentary vote Thursday on a motion of no confidence proposed by the Labor Party. The Conservatives won, 367 to 247, in the vote, which had been prompted by their disarray over the leadership challenge.

In the debate in the Commons, Mrs. Thatcher was combative, self-confident but relaxed enough to let her sense of humor show, although she sounded hoarse and tired.

When a Labor deputy suggested that she might now become governor of the Bank of England, she said, "What a good idea!" In that position, she said, she could prevent the independent central European bank and single European currency that she so vigorously opposes as an intrusion into British national sovereignty.

"I'm enjoying this, I'm enjoying this," she said, though it seemed doubtful that she was.

Mrs. Thatcher reached her decision at 7:30 Thursday morning, aides said. Her resignation statement was released to a stunned British public at 9:34 A.M.

It read:

"The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher FRS [Fellow of the Royal Society], has informed the Queen that she does not intend to contest the second ballot of the election for leadership of the Conservative Party and intends to resign as Prime Minister as soon as

a new leader of the Conservative Party has been elected."

Appended was a personal statement from Mrs. Thatcher: "Having consulted widely among colleagues, I have concluded that the unity of the party and the prospect of victory in a general election would be better served if I stood down to enable cabinet colleagues to enter the ballot for the leadership. I should like to thank all those in cabinet and outside who have given me such dedicated support."

The news was too late for the British newspapers, but it filled the radio and television airways all day and was even relayed to riders on the London Underground by intercom. They took the news in silence. Later a small crowd gathered outside the gates to the prime minister's residence in Downing Street, and many people brought bouquets and wreaths of flowers.

A few hours later, now as caretaker prime minister, Mrs. Thatcher appeared in the Commons to hear allies and opponents alike pay tribute to her courage, although most also said that she had done the right thing by deciding to go.

"May I remind the House that I expect to be here on Tuesday afternoon, and possibly even Thursday afternoon," she said, in a light-hearted reference to the way her withdrawal had opened up the Conservative leadership contest even further, "and I hope the House will be as kind then as it is today."

Although her departure seemed tragic to such old friends as Lord



William Whitelaw, her first home secretary, was sadly deserved in the view of many, both allies and opponents, who had felt the sting of her tongue in cabinet meetings and Commons debates over the last decade.

Mr. Heseltine, who walked out of Mrs. Thatcher's cabinet as defense secretary five years ago, was determined to meet her partly because of the way he said she had steamrollered over him in government debates.

He made his move against her last week after another wounded former friend of the prime minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, denounced her hostile attitude to Europe in a Commons speech that many explained as his ultimate revenge on her for removing him as foreign secretary in July 1989, for urging her too hard to accede to European monetary union.

Mr. Heseltine is widely viewed as the front-runner next week, because of his success in getting 152 votes in the first round.

Not since the Labor Party leader Harold Wilson resigned in 1976 and was succeeded by James Callaghan had a sitting British prime minister chosen to resign in the face of defections from the government's own majority.

Not had a sitting prime minister been forced to resign because of defections from his own ranks on the eve of a possible war since Neville Chamberlain withdrew as Conservative prime minister in favor of Winston Churchill in May 1940.

that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev was "someone we can do business with," also leaves admirers in Moscow.

"She was an historic figure who helped bring the Soviet Union closer to Europe," Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman recently named ambassador, told Reuters. "We will remember her as someone who made a great contribution to the good relations with the Soviet Union and the Continent."

Mr. Gorbachev's spokesman, Vitaly Ignatenko, said he had no official reaction, but he, too, said she had helped improve relations between Moscow and London. "We regard her very highly and hope to continue our good relations with the new leader," he told Reuters.

Mrs. Thatcher, who in 1985 was the first Western leader to declare

HARD LINE: U.K. Adds to Force

(Continued from page 1)

alignment with Washington on Gulf tactics would be maintained by any of the candidates for the Conservative party leadership and job of prime minister: Mr. Heseltine, a former defense minister who has matched Mrs. Thatcher's hawkish statements; Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, who has been handling the Gulf crisis with an initiative rarely allowed by Mrs. Thatcher to any of her ministers; and John Major, who is inexperienced in foreign affairs but who apparently was in agreement with the rest of the government in approving Mrs. Thatcher's actions.

Any of them, officials said, will be adamant in prosecuting the Security Council's demand that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait and, beyond that, will pursue Mrs. Thatcher's further goal of curbing Iraq's military power, officials said.

But Mrs. Thatcher's force of personality and rock-like convictions are unlikely to be immediately equaled by any other British politician.

"Her voice would have been a force in propping up the resolution of the Bush administration; if that were ever needed, and that is not going to be replaced," said Sir Michael Palliser, Britain's senior career diplomat during the Falklands War.

Other officials, while crediting Mrs. Thatcher's combative instincts with stiffening other governments in the initial phase of the Gulf crisis, said her departure came at a time when the international front against Iraq appeared to be solidly positioned for a showdown.

"It may actually even help Washington in the future that British support for U.S. policy does not come from someone who is suspected of being dragged along at the Bush administration's chariot wheels," a former Thatcher aide said.

With all other Western governments now agreed on the political wisdom of seeking a war-powers resolution in the Security Council, Mrs. Thatcher was left as a lone voice in Europe arguing for military action without further UN backing, calling for Iraqi leaders to be tried for war crimes and publicly saying that UN sanctions should be continued, even if Baghdad abandoned Kuwait, until Iraq's nuclear potential was eliminated.

Majority Wins In 2d Round

LONDON — Candidates in the running to take over from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will need to score a majority to win.

Under contest rules, a candidate would need the votes of more than half of Britain's 372 Conservative legislators, or at least 187, in the second round ballot on Tuesday. There is no need in the next round to win by a 15 percent margin over the second placed contestant, as was the case in the first round.

If none of the candidates managed to clear the 187-vote hurdle, the contest would move into a third and final round that would take place next Thursday.

ECONOMY: Her Will Revise Style, but Not Policy

(Continued from page 1)

jumped after the news of Mrs. Thatcher's departure, then settled down as the market took a wait-and-see attitude ahead of the leadership vote Tuesday.

The Financial Times Stock Exchange-100 index jumped 34.4 points early in the day, then drifted lower, ending at 2,127.9, up 1.6 points. The pound closed slightly weaker against the dollar, at \$1.9690 against \$1.9695 on Wednesday. But the currency gained ground against the Deutsche mark, closing at 2.9109, up from 2.9093 Wednesday.

Analysts and economists said the initially bullish reaction of stock and currency markets indicated what was likely to follow the election of a new Conservative Party leader next week.

They said that the eventual winner — Michael Heseltine, former defense secretary; Douglas Hurd, foreign secretary; or John Major, chancellor of the Exchequer — would make little difference to the market in the short to medium term. Some did say, however, that Mr. Major or Mr. Hurd might have greater immediate success in unifying the party.

"With the inflation rate coming down and sterling strong thanks to the political honeymoon," said Neil MacKinnon, chief economist of Yamaichi International (Europe), "the new prime minister has room to bring interest rates down earlier than previously thought without threatening the exchange rate."

Roger Bootle of Midland Montagu Research said: "The fundamentals are improving so much that a full point cut in interest rates will be possible without damaging the pound."

In addition, economists said the government might have some leeway to cut taxes for individuals and businesses early next year. The government might also be able to spend more in areas such as education, health services and measures to cushion the unpopular poll tax, on which the Conservatives are particularly vulnerable.

Worries that inflationary demand pressures could result from such a package "are completely unjustified in the current economic downturn," Mr. MacKinnon said.

He and others warned, however, that the disciplines of membership in the exchange-rate mechanism would restrain any temptation on the part of Mrs. Thatcher's successor to abandon fiscal prudence.

"The ERM has saved our bacon, allowed us to resist even higher

interest rates, by supporting the pound," Mr. Spencer said. "But the price is a necessity to maintain confidence in the pound."

If the Conservatives win the next election, economists said, economic policy is likely to resemble Thatcherism with a human face rather than the heavy state intervention that preceded 1979.

Since Mrs. Thatcher took over in 1979, the British government has privatized assets worth £26 billion, expanded home ownership by 3 million, attracted 7 million new shareholders into the stock market and tamed the trade unions.

"There is no sign that any of the prime minister's potential successors oppose those policies," said Chris Dillow, U.K. economist of Nomura Research Institute.

TRIBUTES: Europeans Hope for New Momentum on Road to Political Integration

(Continued from page 1)

an integration." Alfred Dregger, a Christian Democratic leader, said she had "tragically" refused to recognize change in Europe.

Among the three contenders to succeed Mrs. Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and the chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, are already familiar figures in Europe because of their participation in EC meetings. While always loyal to Mrs. Thatcher, both were considered more pro-European than the prime minister.

But Michael Heseltine, the former defense secretary who challenged Mrs. Thatcher this week, has perhaps raised more expectations in European capitals because, although he is not as well known, he chose to gamble his political career on the European question.

In Brussels, where the EC Commission has its headquarters, the word from No. 10 Downing Street on Thursday morning was particularly well received, not least because Mrs. Thatcher often accused the commission and its French president, Jacques Delors, of trying to undermine Britain's sovereignty.

For the record, Mr. Delors merely expressed his "highest esteem" for the outgoing prime minister. But the vice president of the EC Commission, Sir Leon Brittan, who held four cabinet posts under Mrs. Thatcher, said her resignation would enable Britain to play "a constructive part in the European Community."

In Paris, a spokesman for President François Mitterrand said he would not comment on British domestic party politics. But the for-

sign minister, Roland Dumas, said he expected "an evolution" and "a modification" of Britain's policy toward Europe — though not toward the Gulf crisis — under a new prime minister.

Although she increasingly irritated her EC colleagues in recent months, Mrs. Thatcher's impact on Europe throughout the 1980s was enormous, not only because of her firm support for a strong Western security posture and for what became known as Thatcherist free-market policies, but also because of her special ties to Washington.

On Thursday, a former French president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a member of the European Parliament, said he now expected Britain to contribute to European union. But he had friendly words for his fellow conservative.

"The curtain falls on the Iron Lady," he said, using the nickname first given to her by the Soviet press. "She has earned our applause. The Britain she leaves behind is no longer as she found it. Margaret Thatcher will have been, with Winston Churchill, the greatest British prime minister in the last 50 years. The Iron Lady was also a great lady."

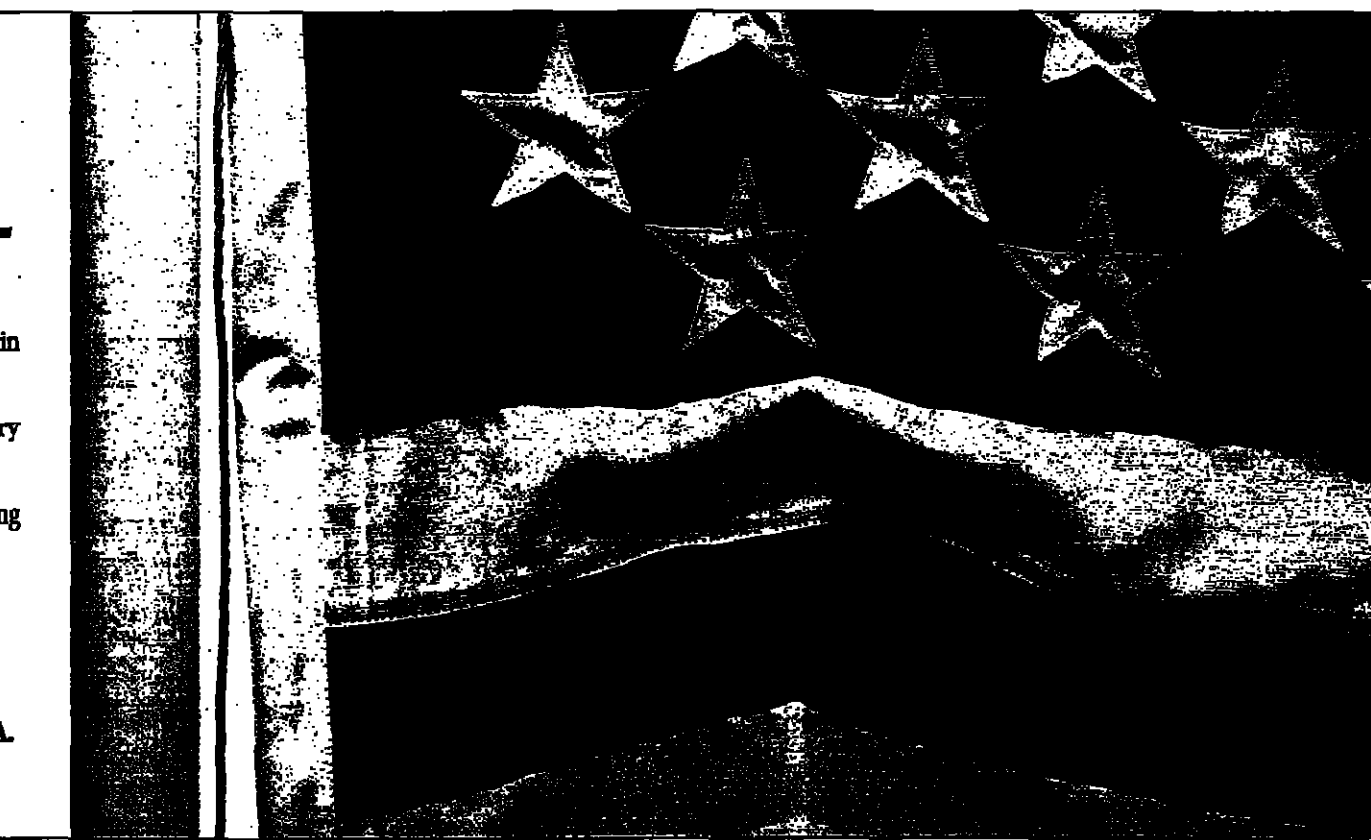
In Eastern Europe, where Mrs. Thatcher won a strong following in the 1980s for unwavering anti-communism, word of her resignation came as a shock. Only Wednesday, Vaclav Klaus, Czechoslovakia's finance minister, described her as "a wonderful personality" and said, "We wish her all the best."

Mrs. Thatcher, who in 1985 was the first Western leader to declare

Fly Northwest Executive Class and you'll arrive feeling First Class.

To make sure you're not climbing up the walls as we're climbing up into the sky, Northwest has introduced an Executive Class perfectly suited for today's business traveller. It's 5-star treatment all the way. From take-off to touch-down, our Executive Class will have you arriving in hassle-free Boston, Detroit or Minneapolis/St. Paul, relaxed and ready to do business. And, of course, you can connect to 200 destinations on our coast to coast USA network. When you book

Executive Class transatlantic from Europe you'll be offered a First Class seat on your connecting flight within the USA. And, remember, members of WORLDPERKS, our free travel plan, receive 25% mileage bonus every time they fly Executive Class. Northwest Airline's Executive Class. We've earned our stripes by making you the stars. For details of Northwest flights from Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Glasgow, London (Gatwick) and Paris see your travel agent or call any Northwest Office. Northwest Airlines—to 200 cities across the USA.



NORTHWEST AIRLINES



China Reportedly Stole Nuclear Secrets in U.S.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Chinese intelligence agents succeeded in stealing secrets of nuclear weapons from the government's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in the 1980s, and the FBI later conducted a long inquiry, according to U.S. intelligence experts.

It was unclear whether the investigation, which began about 1986, has been closed, but no one has been charged. An FBI spokesman in San Francisco, Duke Dieckhoff, declined to comment on reports of the inquiry, but said China had "both openly and covertly sought information at Lawrence Livermore" in the past.

The San Jose Mercury-News, which quoted anonymous sources in its Wednesday edition as revealing the Livermore inquiry, said an FBI official in San Francisco had

confirmed the existence of an espionage investigation at the laboratory. Mr. Dieckhoff said the official had been quoted incorrectly.

But current and former government officials confirmed the existence of an investigation. The newspaper said data stolen from Livermore had been used by the Chinese to construct a nuclear device, identified in some published accounts as an experimental neutron bomb, which the Chinese detonated in September 1988.

Officials in Washington said the Chinese had sought an array of information about nuclear weapons from Livermore and other government-financed weapons laboratories. One said China was believed to have passed some of the data on to Pakistan, which is widely acknowledged to have developed its own atomic weapons in the last 10 years with some Chinese help.

POLAND: The 2 Sides of Walesa

(Continued from page 1)
also say that Mr. Walesa now routinely disparages the achievements and sacrifices of the intellectuals who founded the Solidarity labor union and guided it to become a national movement. He has referred to the lawyerly Tadeusz Mazowiecki, whom he nominated as prime minister last year, as "feeble" and incapable.

Campaigning recently in the gritty textile-manufacturing city of Lodz, Mr. Walesa lashed out at two eminent artists and Solidarity supporters, the novelist Andrzej Szczypiorski and the filmmaker Andrzej Wajda, both now senators, who had criticized Mr. Walesa on television.

"When I listen to them," Mr. Walesa said, "I really wonder if they shouldn't be put over someone's knee and given five whacks! All of these politicians should be banished from the television sets immediately! Let them not continue telling you this bull about me!"

Poles have grown accustomed to Mr. Walesa's often contradictory speaking style — known to his Solidarity colleagues as "I am for, and even against" — and have learned to take his words with a grain of salt. But for some listening in Lodz, the fleeting references to physical threat and censorship were disturbing.

"Of course, I know he doesn't mean it literally," Mr. Szczypiorski said later. "But because he lacks imagination, he doesn't realize that some people will take it seriously. After 45 years of communism, you can't talk about censorship and swatting people. This kind of talk can trigger hatred."

Some former Solidarity allies also worry that Mr. Walesa has the instincts of an autocrat. Mr. Walesa has said that as president he expects to bypass parliament and rule by decree. "There will be too much Walesa," he says. "That is why some are afraid."

In parliament, Mr. Walesa's forces now dominate the divided Solidarity caucus, recently forcing out the caucus leader, Bronislaw Geremek, a supporter of Mr. Mazowiecki's. Mr. Walesa's parliamentary whips are tough, and they keep score. "People are afraid not to support Walesa," said a sociology professor who backs him. "They do not fear Mazowiecki."

Mr. Walesa's message to workers is that they will not be left out of Poland's capitalist revolution. This is a powerful promise at a time when only old Communist managers and illegal money changers seem to have the cash and know-how to take advantage of new opportunities.

BUSH: Holiday Visit to Troops

(Continued from page 1)
were putting into practice what they had trained for. "This is what I have been training seven years for," he said. "I wouldn't be in any other place in the world today. Most of us feel like that. You train to do a job, and you want to do it."

Many, however, said they were hoping to hear from Mr. Bush on whether and when they would be sent into combat, or sent home.

Sergeant Timson Carrier, 24, of Eunice, Louisiana, of the 8th Air Cavalry Division of Fort Stewart, said it "meant a lot to me that the president is here when he could be home with his family."

Asked what he wanted to hear from Mr. Bush, he replied, "I want to hear him say this is all over with and let's go home."

Mr. Bush said later that he understood that "the waiting is the difficult part of this."

The troops, he said, "want to do it and do it fast. They want to do it and get it over."

At all four locations, Mr. Bush offered the nation's thanks and his explanation to the troops for why they were there.

Today, the worldwide march of freedom is threatened by a man hell-bent on gaining a choke hold on the world's economic lifeline," he said, adding, "Energy security is national security."

Mr. Bush called Mr. Hussein "a classic bully who thinks he can get away with kicking sand in the face of the world."

And at each stop, Mr. Bush drew roars of approval when he said: "We're not here on some exercise. This is the real world situation and we're not walking away until our mission is done, until the invader is out of Kuwait."

The president's tour was also intended to explain his stand against Mr. Hussein to Americans at home. Public-opinion polls show that Mr. Bush has not been fully successful in explaining the reasons for the huge buildup.

Polls last week indicated that preventing Mr. Hussein from obtaining nuclear weapons was the most compelling reason for Americans' support for taking military action.

Mr. Bush was accompanied on his tour by the leaders of Congress who expressed broad support for his actions thus far in the Gulf but repeated their calls for consultations with Congress if he moves to military action.

Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, the House majority leader, said the policy "as it is presently stated is the policy of deterrence and restraint and that has very broad support."

But Representative Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the House minority leader, expressed some concern about keeping so many troops deployed for a lengthy period, such as a year. "I think you can't delay it forever," he said.

Who cares about the environment in Europe?

Who tells you most about the state of the arts in Europe?

Who reports more on business in Europe?

The European. It's the one newspaper devoted entirely to Europe, with three separate sections in full colour that give you the best insights into European business opportunities.

jobs, investments, holidays, fashion. It gives you essential information

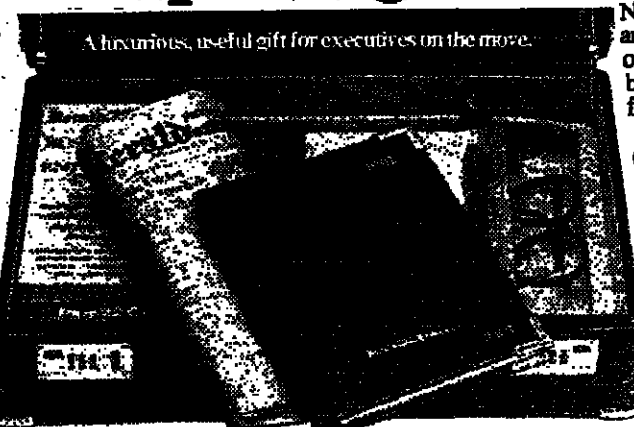
on the environment. On health, lifestyle, education, sport. Every week it focuses on issues that concern us all, in Europe. This Friday, open The European — it opens up Europe for you.

THE EUROPEAN
Buy it every Friday, and open up Europe.

The desk diary that picks up and goes with you

Half your life's story — or even more — is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along.

That's why the International Herald Tribune — constantly alert to the needs of busy executives — had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the notes space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.).



No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year. Diary measures 22 x 15 cm (8.5 x 6 in.), fits easily into the slimmest attaché case, and has gilt-metal corners, gold page-edges and elegant French blue paper. Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's a marvelous gift for friends, business contacts and associates. (Note that quantity discounts are available.) Please allow three weeks for delivery.

Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune, Karen Dist. Special Projects Division, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to my ☐ Access ☐ Visa ☐ Amex ☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ MasterCard

Card No. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____ (necessary for credit card purchase)

Please send me 1991 IHT Desk Diaries. Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe.

| 1st choice | 2nd choice | 3rd choice | Additional postage outside Europe | Check box for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 220 FF, F. (U.S. \$45) each | 220 FF, F. (U.S. \$45) each | 220 FF, F. (U.S. \$45) each | 40 FF, F. (U.S. \$8) each | <input type="checkbox"/> (U.S. \$14) per order |

Name (in BLOCK LETTERS) _____

Address _____

City/Code/Country _____ 23-11-90

For investment information, read

THE REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT.



ASIAN TOPICS

Call Me 'Comrade,' China's Officials Urge

China's rulers are trying to revive the revolutionary expression "comrade," which has fallen into disuse in recent years. National television news switched its opening from "Viewers, hello" to "Comrades, hello" for a few days, then

retreated to a compromise version, "Viewers, comrades, hello." A spokesman for a Beijing television station said, "This is not compulsory, but it is hoped that people will use 'Comrade' as often as possible." Later, "Master" for men and "Mrs." or "Miss" for women have been far more popular.

The policy of encouraging "Comrade" seems to reflect concern among government hard-liners that in the last 18 months they have succeeded in seizing the reins of government but have been unable to restore communist values to society. The New York Times reports from Beijing, People's Daily said recently: "Comrade is a greeting attained by

the life and blood of the revolutionary martyrs. We must not forsake it for something else."

Around Asia

A Japanese magazine, the monthly Bungei Shunju, is running a previously undiscovered memoir in which Emperor Hirohito said shortly after the Japanese defeat in World War II that he had never regarded himself as a living god. "I told them I am not a god," he said of the courtiers around him before the war. "For the structure of my body is no different than that of a normal human being."

Boiled potato peels can serve as a cheap and painless dressing for burns. Dr.

M. H. Kswani of Bombay's Wadia Hospital told the World Congress on Burn Injuries, meeting in New Delhi. "The peels are easy to apply," he said. "There is no bleeding when the dressing is changed and no pain when it is removed." The peels prevent water loss by evaporation and help burns heal quickly, he said.

China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, gave up smoking more than a year ago, according to his daughter, Deng Lin, 49, a professional painter. She said her father, 86, had heard much advice on kicking the cigarette habit and had decided to try.

To many Americans, the Japanese city of Kobe is synonymous with the most succulent and costly beef in the world, wholesaling at \$45 a pound (about \$100 a kilogram). But now this beef is increasingly available in the United States, the importers, Zen-Noh USA America, say it should be properly identified. The New York Times reports. The correct name is Wagyu (pronounced WAG-yoo). Kobe is but one producing area for Wagyu beef, and calling it Kobe beef is like referring to all Bordeaux wines as Mouton Rothschild.

Arthur Higbee

Czech Catholic Church Seeks Identity of Secret Priests

New York Times Service

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia's Roman Catholic Church is urging priests who were secretly ordained in the years when religion was repressed among them married men and fathers, to come forward to have their status reviewed.

Hundreds of priests were secretly ordained and even some bishops secretly consecrated during the more than 40 years when religious activities were severely restricted by Communist governments. During this period, Catholic officials said, as fears occasionally mounted that all known priests might be imprisoned or exiled, some churchmen secretly ordained people who, in normal times, might not have qualified.

"We want to deal with all these cases with great sensitivity," said Dominik Duka, the provincial of the Dominican order, which itself only regained full legal status after the collapse of Communist rule.

REAL ESTATE CONSULTANTS

PURCHASE YOUR PORTFOLIO

Search property through an offshore company. Ask a professional. Free brochure. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

WATERFRONT RESTAURANT & Bar. Prime location. Florida. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

INTERNATIONAL

FRANCE, SPAIN, FLORIDA. Search choice of 2000 properties both residential & commercial. Tel. 75-4256 Fax 75-4258

ANDORRA

PARTHOS. PROJECT 300 AREA. Young retirement. 1991. 10 fully furnished apartments. 100 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

CARIBBEAN

PRESTIGIOUS REAL ESTATE & MARINA. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

TAX HAVEN

NO EXCHANGE CONTROL. OFFSHORE COMPANIES. NAUTICAL PARADISE. UNUSUAL ENVIRONMENT. PRISTINE WHITE BEACHES. COUNTRY CLUB. LEWIS & CLARK. P.O. Box 148. FORT MYERS, FL. 33904. Tel. 889-6400. Fax 889-6400

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Choice of 2000 properties. 2 bed. 2 bath. 2000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

CYPRUS

LUXURIOUS BEACHFRONT VILLAS. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CASA DE CAMPO. Bare opportunity. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

FRENCH PROVINCES

FRANCE, SPAIN, FLORIDA. Search choice of 2000 properties both residential & commercial. Tel. 75-4256 Fax 75-4258

FRANCE RIVIERA

CAP D'ANTIBES. Prime location. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

VILLERANCHIE

Stunning modern property. Large swimming pool. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

NICE

Magnificent penthouse. 2 min. from beach. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

CHATEAU-CANNES

For sale. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

PROVENCE

Own your own villa. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

CAP D'ANTIBES. Prime location. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

FRANCE RIVIERA

CAP D'ANTIBES. Prime location. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

VILLERANCHIE

Stunning modern property. Large swimming pool. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

NICE

Magnificent penthouse. 2 min. from beach. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

CHATEAU-CANNES

For sale. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

PROVENCE

Own your own villa. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRANCE RIVIERA

CAP D'ANTIBES. Prime location. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

FRANCE RIVIERA

CAP D'ANTIBES. Prime location. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

VILLERANCHIE

Stunning modern property. Large swimming pool. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

NICE

Magnificent penthouse. 2 min. from beach. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

CHATEAU-CANNES

For sale. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

PROVENCE

Own your own villa. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

MAIRIE

1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRANCE RIVIERA

CAP D'ANTIBES. Prime location. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

FRANCE RIVIERA

CAP D'ANTIBES. Prime location. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

VILLERANCHIE

Stunning modern property. Large swimming pool. 1000 sq. ft. Call 1-800-777-7777. Fax 1-800-777-7777. Group GK. Tel. 300-7777 / 7700

NICE

Magnificent penthouse. 2 min. from beach.

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- ☐ Thomas Beecham
- ☐ Auteurs & Advertising
- ☐ Arts Agenda

The Ellis Book: What Morality In Publishing?

U.S. Imprints Have Come To Resemble Each Other

by Edwin McDowell

NEW YORK — When the chairman of Simon & Schuster denied last week that the house had bowed to the dictates of its corporate owner by canceling a novel with scenes of uncommon violence, he touched on issues that book publishers rarely address any more — issues of taste, values and standards.

Richard E. Snyder, the chairman of Simon & Schuster, which is owned by Paramount Communications Inc., defended the cancellation of the book, "American Psycho" by Bret Easton Ellis. "We probably turn down 90 percent of the books submitted to us," he said. "So while a book is ultimately the author's work, what a publisher stands for is the body of work it publishes, and that is a function of taste."

The concept of "taste" and the corollary notion that a publishing house "stands for" books that reflect an identifiable set of principles, may sound quaint today. But it was largely taken for granted 30 years ago, when publishing mostly consisted of family-owned businesses and the leading houses were known by their books and authors.

Charles Scribner's Sons, for example, was celebrated as the publisher of Ernest Hemingway, Edith Wharton and F. Scott Fitzgerald. W.W. Norton & Co. and Harper & Row (now HarperCollins) were known for memoirs and biographies of public figures.

Grove Press was synonymous with avant-garde fiction. And Alfred A. Knopf published quality literature from Europe, Asia and North and South America.

For better or worse, the distinctive image of what houses stand for has largely disappeared, a casualty of changing public tastes, of mergers and consolidation, of the passing of the editorial torch to people less concerned with a house's tradition.

What's more, most publishers of fiction and nonfiction contributed to altering that image by diversifying into such areas as reference, educational and children's books, while authors and the editors who signed them up are now increasingly skipping around in search of the best deal.

The result is that a growing percentage of books and authors on the lists of the most respected publishers could fit comfortably on the lists of many other publishers.

Thus "American Psycho" was a Simon & Schuster book until last week, when it became a Vintage book when it was acquired by that unit of Knopf.

What distinguishes, for example, Knopf and Farrar, Straus & Giroux from many of their rivals is not that the other houses do not also publish some quality books, but that Knopf and Farrar Straus publish a much higher percentage of quality.

Yet until Scott Turow and Tom Wolfe came along, Farrar Straus's biggest-selling books were by the entertainer Sammy Davis Jr. and by Gaylord Hauser, the nutritionist, while Knopf had big successes in the 1980s with "Miss Piggy's Guide to Life" and the sex surveys of Shere Hite.

Nowadays, it may be easier to identify a house by what it does not

Continued on page 10



A scene from "Bwana Toshi No Uta" ("The Song of Bwana Toshi"), a 1965 film directed by Hani Susuma.

Rediscovering The New Wave, Japanese-Style '60s Retrospective Makes Splash at Turin Festival

by Kate Singleton

TURIN — *Nuburu bagu* is the transliteration in the Roman alphabet of the Japanese pronunciation of *nouvelle vague*. In France the term was coined by critics to refer to a certain genre of films. In Japan, by contrast, it was eagerly adopted by the Shochiku studios as a promotional tool for their new movies of the early 1960s.

These proved to be varied, as indeed were the films produced by the other major production houses. And it is precisely this variety, and the persistence of certain common denominators, that makes Japanese cinema of that decade the most accessible and telling reflection of a country in the process of far-reaching change.

An important retrospective of Japanese films of the '60s, entitled "Cruel Tales of Youth," took place last week in Turin as part of the international "Cinema Giovani" festival. The event was accompanied by a publication containing detailed analyses and first-hand accounts of that period of cultural ferment in Japan: "Racconti crudeli di gioventù," edited by Marco Müller and Dario Tomasi for EDT Edizioni di Torino. Significantly, both the retrospective and the book borrow their title from a film that Oshima Nagisa directed in 1960, at the age of 28.

"Seishun zankoku monogatari" ("Cruel Tale of Youth") hit the Japanese movie public like a thunderbolt and first occasioned the use of the term *nuburu bagu*. The cruel tale in question represented a substantial break with tradition, both cinematographic and social, in that it dealt with sex, violence and alienation among the younger generation in startlingly raw terms.

In this and his following films, Oshima sought not only to awaken a subjective awareness of contemporary Japanese reality, but also to emphasize the relationship between the way society is structured and sexual mores.

As local opposition to the Japan-American Security Treaty increased, the question of Japan's view of itself as a victimized country also came in for some reappraisal. Hadn't his countrymen made victims of the Chinese and the Koreans, Oshima asked with disconcerting insistence in "Nihon Shunka Kō" ("Dirty Songs of Japan"), the film he made in 1967 to illustrate the ills that can derive from a lack of ideals and repressed sexuality in a generation of youngsters brought up in a period of economic well-being.

Although Oshima was hailed as the original exponent of the Japanese new wave, it was Masumura Yasuzo who first rejected the stereotypes of traditional Japanese social dramas. In 1952 he had received a grant from the Italian government to study at the Centro Sperimentale di Cinematografia in Rome. He spent two years there, and on returning to Japan directed three films during the course of 1957. The first of these, "Kuchizake" ("The Kiss"), shook critics and

Continued on page 11

Lifelong Search for 'Prose Painting'

William Coldstream Was Power Broker in Britain as Well as Artist

by John Russell

LONDON — Throughout much of his long lifetime (1908-87) the English painter and teacher William Coldstream was a central figure in the British art world.

As chairman from 1958 to 1971 of the National Advisory Council on Art Education, he did as much as anyone to reshape the patterns of British art schools.

Even where his friends and former pupils diverged from his own practice as a painter, they too made themselves felt in the art life of Britain.

As Slade Professor of Art and head of the Slade School in London University, as a trustee of the Tate Gallery, as a member of the Arts Council of Great Britain and as a board member of the Royal Opera House, he was literally all over the place after World War II.

A spry, precise, observant and often incisive, funny student of human affairs, he dressed like an old-fashioned schoolboy and rarely raised his voice (or had to). He had power, but made light of it.

The most private of men, he refused absolutely to have a large official retrospective exhibition of his work. This might have been no more than a wise precaution on the part of a power broker whose own paintings were inconsequential.

But, on the contrary, Coldstream's reticent and low-keyed work had a mysterious and all-pervading impact. In his chosen direction, he went as far as anyone could go. From that, others took fire in their separate ways.

Without Coldstream, Victor Pasmore might not have painted his "Studio of Ingres," which can be seen through Feb. 17 in his exhibition at the Center for International Contemporary Arts, in New York City.

Without Coldstream, Lawrence Gowing might not have made so great a contribution as painter, teacher and writer on art.

Rodrigo Moynihan might not have painted the prewar still lifes that impress to this day by their mingling of weight with finesse.

Adrian Stokes as an aesthete and David Sylvester as a critic owe much to Coldstream. Given the contribution that all of them have made to English art life, that is saying a great deal.

Even as someone to react against and discard, Coldstream had always an important presence.

Besides, there was a minority who for more than 50 years had thought about his paintings, day by day.

For that minority, the opening last month of the Coldstream retrospective at the Tate was

Continued on page 10

CRITICS' CHOICE

Mozart and His Age

■ The principal exhibition of the Mozart bicentenary year, "Magic Notes: Mozart in Vienna" (at the Kunsthistorisches Dec. 5 to Sept. 15, 1991) downplays the romanticized view of the "misunderstood genius" in favor of a more down-to-earth presentation of the composer's life and times. Alongside musical instruments, portraits and biographical documents are everyday items of the period — a billiard table, toys, a wig stand. The 10 years Mozart lived in Vienna, 1781-91, are the main focus, but the show also attempts to put the composer in his European context, with exhibits illustrating the developments in science, art, literature and politics.

Piranesi's Views of Rome

■ The American Academy in Rome is presenting an exhibition called "Piranesi: Rome Recorded," which features 135 prints engraved by the 18th-century artist Giovanni Battista Piranesi. The collection, which was recently acquired by the Arthur Ross Foundation, takes viewers on a grand tour of the city's most famous piazzas, churches, palaces and other sites. The show is scheduled to run until Dec. 16, then move in January to Sotheby's headquarters in Florence, at Palazzo Capponi; in February it moves to the Courier Museum in Venice; in May, it will be at the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, and in July at the Mona Bismark Foundation in Paris.

Matisse the Sculptor

■ Striving for greater simplicity and expression, Henri Matisse turned to a variety of techniques besides painting — sketches, drawings, lithographs, engravings, prints and sculpture. "I have no real preference. When I find one medium I turn to another." The artist said to a New York Times interviewer in 1913. The winter exhibition at



Berni's Kunstmuseum, until Feb. 10, is of 70 sculptures (above, "Amore," 1907) and 120 graphic works that illustrate the various phases of the artist's search. The show, prepared by the Musée Matisse in Nice, will be seen only in Bern. (Moris Guinand)

Segantini in Zurich

■ It may be for the Alpine background of his later works that Giovanni Segantini (1858-1899) is most widely known. A Segantini retrospective, in the Zurich Kunsthallen until Feb. 3, shows 70 paintings and 55 watercolors that reflect his constant interest in peasant life and farm animals. In the symbolic paintings that linked him to the Pre-Raphaelites and won the admiration of Klimt and the Viennese Secession group, one recurrent theme was the search for the "mother who died when he was a child, represented by a woman caught in the grip of a frozen landscape." (Moris Guinand)

Musicals in Paris

■ At year-end theater directors' thoughts turn to light musical entertainment. In Paris, Offenbach's opera bouffe "La Vie Parisienne" will be the entertainment at the Opéra Comique, in a new production

staged by Olivier Benezoch. Pierre-Michel Durand conducts a cast headed by Gabriel Bacquier, Sophie de Segur, Bernard Alane, Jean-Paul Bordes and Daniel Galvez-Vallejo. A total of 23 performances are scheduled from Dec. 4 to 31. At the Théâtre du Châtelet, the American cast of "42nd Street" has settled in for a run that continues until Jan. 20. Elizabeth Allen, Catherine Wyner and Michael Dantuono head the cast of the musical — based on the 1933 film that starred Ruby Keeler and with music and words by Harry Warren and Al Dubin. The 1980 Broadway version, staged and choreographed by Gower Champion, won three Tony Awards.

Verdi in Amsterdam

■ A new production of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" shared by the Netherlands Opera and the English National Opera will have its premiere at the Amsterdam Musictheater on Dec. 3. David Alden is staging the work and David Fielding is the designer. Michael Halks conducts a cast headed by Lyuba Kazanovskaya as Amelia, Jari van Nes as Ulrica, Emil Ivanov as Gustav III, Michael Lewis as Anckarström and Elena Vink as Oscar. Nine other performances are scheduled through Dec. 27, including a Christmas Day matinee.

'Wozzeck' in Nice

■ Carole Farley is Marie and René Massis sings the title role in Alban Berg's "Wozzeck," the next production by the Nice Opera. The work is being staged by Pierre Médéric, with sets and costumes by Amelies Corrodi. Klaus Weise is the conductor, and others in the cast are Susanne Lange as Margret, Marc Kasu as the Drum Major, Hermann Winkler as the Captain, Hermann Becht as the Doctor and Paul Anstin as Andres. Performances are scheduled for Nov. 30, Dec. 2, 5, 9, 11. Strauss' operetta "The Gypsy Baron," conducted by Claire Gibault, is scheduled from Dec. 22 to 31.

BAUME & MERCIER
GENEVE
MAÎTRES HORLOGERS DEPUIS 1830

SHOGUN

Baume & Mercier SHOGUN exemplifies the union of contemporary design and traditional craftsmanship. Uniquely fashioned in satin-finished stainless steel, enhanced with 18 karat gold, SHOGUN echoes the image of its bold and adventurous namesake. Dedicated to the confident pace setter, SHOGUN by Baume & Mercier assures its wearer of the confidence of perfection.

BEYOND PERFECTION.

WEEKEND

Taking a Wink At Our Sponsor

If Joyce and Peckinpah, Say, Team Up in Televisionland

by James Gorman

CLOSE-UP: The sculptured faces of a woman and a man. The woman is young, fresh faced, the man darker with shifting eyes. As the two move together to kiss, we hear soft strings; the narrator intones, "At his lips' touch she blossomed for him like a flower and the incarnation was complete."

Obviously this is an advertisement for Infiniti, the car that made history with commercials in which it previously has appeared. Or perhaps it's a spot for French mineral water. But no, the advertisement is for perfume. As it ends, the screen displays one word, OBSESSION.

This is one of four recent commercials for Calvin Klein's scents — Obsession and Obsession for Men — all directed by David Lynch of "Twin Peaks," "Blue Velvet," and "Wild at Heart" fame. The advertisements are 30-second vignettes based loosely (to say the least) on novels by F. Scott Fitzgerald ("The Great Gatsby," quoted above), Ernest Hemingway, D.H. Lawrence and Gustave Flaubert.

The making of television advertisements has exerted its appeal on other American movie directors (as it previously has on Europeans), like Martin Scorsese. The reason could be money, but it could also be that this is the beginning of a major artistic trend in the United States. After all, since Hollywood looks more and more to cartoons for inspiration, if you want to work with the classics — television advertisements may be your best bet. No doubt we will soon be seeing more film directors making more new and stunning advertisements, like these:

Brian De Palma and Raymond Chandler ("Farewell, My Lovely") for L'eggs Panty Hose. The opening image is of a window, far away. Then as if we were looking through a telescope we see through flimsy curtains a reclining man, a wrinkled sheet draped over his un-

clothed torso. We can't tell whether he is sleeping or dead. Sitting on the bed beside him, a woman wearing only a satin camisole is putting on a pair of panty hose. The process, and her legs, seems to go on forever as the camera zooms in closer and closer and closer.

As the hose goes over the ankle and then the knee, we hear a scared and knowing female voice (Colleen Dewhurst? Lauren Bacall?) say: "Cute little redhead... Yeah, I remember her. Song and dance. Nice legs and generous with 'em." Then, as the woman stands up, the camera follows her skirt falling over her legs in slow, slow motion, as if the fabric was water tumbling down one of the wonders of the world. The man remains unconscious.

LEGGs
Steven Spielberg and Thomas Pynchon ("Gravity's Rainbow") for United Airlines. Scene: a nameless airman in a steep dive. Cut to the cockpit. A crazed stewardess is shouting at the pilot, who shrugs and adjusts his fedora. Cut to the plane's interior: grimaces and fear on the faces of the members of a boys' choir as they alternately start to rise up, weightless, and are slammed back against their seats as the aircraft starts to climb again.

As the choirboys are being tossed about we hear the rattle of their rosary beads and the voice of Jack Nicholson: "A screaming comes across the sky. It has happened before, but there is nothing to compare it to now."

The spot closes with a quick, peaceful glimpse of another airplane, stable and steady in the sky, a United 747, and fades to a screen showing out of the world.

THE FRIENDLY SKIES
Spike Lee and Jean Anouilh ("The Physiology of Taste") for Domino's pizza. One of America's top young filmmakers joins with 19th-century France's hottest food writer in this fresh, hip, all-black commercial.

The spot revolves around a new design-your-own pizza plan at Domino's. As a customer mulls over whether anchovies and olives go together, a Domino's worker



A television commercial for Calvin Klein's scent Obsession, directed by David Lynch.

quotes Brillat-Savarin to a rap accompaniment.

"You! Tell me what you eat, / And I shall tell you what you are. / The table is! The only place / Where a man is never bored for the first hour."

A dinner which ends / Without cheese is like a beautiful woman with only one eye. / We can learn! To be cooks! / But we must!

Be born! Knowing! How! To roast."

Tim Burton and Edgar Allan Poe ("The Telltale Heart") for Promise Magazine. Burton, fresh from his Batman triumph, joins forces with Poe to bring a new, dark look to magazine advertisements.

This is the tragic vignette of a housewife, played by Julia Child, who has fed her husband bacon, eggs and buttered toast every morning for 40 years. When he dies of a myocardial infarction she is overwhelmed by guilt and fillets him and hides the remains under her kitchen floor.

Two young women doing a survey of family fat intake knock on her door, and Child begins to fall apart. Thinking that she and they can both bear the increasingly loud, labored beating of the supposedly dead atherosclerotic heart, she finally huris her glass of

Beaujolais to the floor and shrieks, as only Julia Child can: "Villains! Dissemble no more! I admit the deed! — tear up the plank! here, here! — it is the beating of his hideous heart."

PROMISE MARGARINE
Woody Allen and Mark Twain ("Huckleberry Finn") for Carnival Cruise Lines. The scene is a makeshift raft on a large river. On it are Woody Allen, dressed as a backwoods youngster, and Tony Roberts in blackface, making his first appearance as an escaped slave.

The weather picks up and the raft begins tilting this way and that, while Allen and Roberts scramble to stay on. The action is set to a 1940s big band score and is speeded up as if in tribute to some of the more inspired moments of physical comedy in Charlie Chaplin's films. Indeed this is almost a silent comedy. There is no dialogue, although there is a sound track. As the rain pelts down on Allen and Roberts, shipping and sliding to the strains of Benny Goodman, we hear Allen as narrator: "We said there wasn't no home like a raft, after all. Other places do seem so cramped up and smothery, but a raft don't."

At that moment, Allen's character slips under the water and

drowns. Roberts beats his breast and raises his arms to the sky. The narrator says, "Of course, if you don't happen to have a raft..." and the scene switches to an aerobic class on the stern of a passenger liner. Just before the words CARNIVAL CRUISE LINES obscure our view we think we get glimpses of Mia Farrow and Diane Keaton running in place.

Sam Peckinpah and James Joyce ("Finnegans Wake") for the National Rifle Association. (If Peckinpah were still alive.) Bruce Dern, with several days' growth of beard, sits in a chair in a sparsely furnished room with a semiautomatic rifle in his hand. Looking directly at the camera as he loads the rifle, he says in a flat voice: "God at the top of the staircase, carried on the mast of straw, the falsehood of a spider web, the cavernous of his unlightness..."

Dern then grins and fires into the air. In slow motion his expression is frozen, and as fire flows in the gun bursts from the barrel of the gun the screen fades to a message: I AM THE NRA.

James Gorman is the movie critic for the magazine *Wigwag*. He wrote this for *The New York Times*.

William Coldstream

Continued from page 9

an event of primordial interest. This for them was veterans' day, and they weren't going to miss it. They pored over the private portraits, the female nudes, the townscapes in a shattered Italy (painting as an official war artist (painting as the end of World War II), the late still lifes and the panoramic pictures of Westminster that he painted in the 1970s from a tall building in which he had official business to do.

Coldstream never painted to make himself "interesting," let alone to give himself away. His objective was to reconstruct the alphabet of appearances.

Once, when he and Lawrence Gowing were in front of a canvas by Jacques-Louis David, he said, "Now that's prose painting! Any-one can get away with poetry."

Remarks of that kind long ago entered the folklore of the British art world. Not everybody cared for them, but they reminded us of how, before World War II, Coldstream had seemed to be leading English art into an austere, unemphatic, precisely measured idiom from which great things were expected.

He had not come from nowhere, though, as a matter of fact he had left the Slade School without a diploma. He had been taught by Henry Tonks, the tyrant of the Slade, and by Philip Wilson Steer, the pacifist master of English landscape who once advised his better students to travel with their painting equipment in a cricket bag. ("You get better service that way," he said.)

In 1928, he attended lectures on painting at the Bow & Bromley Commercial Institute.

These lectures were given by Walter Sickert, erstwhile friend of Degas and the foremost English painter of the day.

Survivors of the period, now thin on the ground, remember that Coldstream and his fellow-student Rodrigo Moynihan had given private lessons in painting and drawing as long ago as 1931.

Gowing had become a pupil of Coldstream's in 1936. Others at the Tate opening had seen the documentary movie called "Coal Face" (1935) that had lyrics by W.H. Auden and music by Benjamin Britten, and was edited by Coldstream during his five-year, part-time stint with the British Post Office Film Unit.

In his late 20s, Coldstream had painted portraits of Auden, Stephen Spender and Christopher Isherwood that have lasted incomparably well as evocations of those three central figures in the English life of the day.

(Coldstream's portrait of Auden's mother looked terrific at the Tate, by the way. He liked to refer to her as "the original dragon of Auden's middle-class mythology.")

Other visitors at the Tate remembered how, in 1937, Coldstream and his first wife went down to Victoria Station in London to see Auden off to the war in Spain.

Some of them still had by heart a passage from the "Letter to W. Coldstream, Esq." that Auden later included in the "Letters From

Iceberg" that he wrote with Louis MacNeice.

Auden remembered Coldstream as saying that "an artist is both perceiver and teller, the spy and the gossip, something between the slavey in Daumier's caricature and the wife of a minor Canon."

This is a brilliant formulation, but it is not one that at first sight fits Coldstream's own practice as a painter.

That practice was based, all his life long, on measurement. As Gowing wrote in the Tate catalogue, "Measurement was not merely a habit. It was the indispensable condition of doing anything."

So far from prancing around like a "great artist" in a movie, Coldstream set out to make the right very small marks in exactly the right place after an endless series of minute calculations.

With plumb line over to hand, and scale based on finger, and ruler within reach for reassurance, Coldstream slowly built up what Gowing calls the "ultimately credible fabric."

It was not by accident that in 1937 Coldstream spent 30 hours on a small painting of a young man consulting a map while his companion gazes into the distance.

After World War II, Coldstream became the portraitist of first choice for prime ministers, senior members of the British es-

tablishment, bishops, college presidents and newspaper owners.

Some awkward moments resulted. Coldstream was no longer dealing with young faces barely marked by life and mostly unknown to the public.

Many of his sitters were far gone in years and were known by sight to thousands of people. In that regard, a portrait was expected to defer to preconceived opinion. Coldstream was not that kind of portraitist.

Two of the finest of his public portraits at the Tate — those of Lord Jowitt, then Lord Chancellor, and Dr. Bell, the Bishop of Chichester — were rejected by those who had commissioned them.

(In the case of Dr. Bell, more than 4,000 people had given money for the portrait. They felt that a greatly beloved churchman had been misrepresented. Sadness resulted, all round, and for Coldstream it was a traumatic experience.)

It was what he saw, not what others had seen, that he set down. The sitter was mapped, but from that mapping there almost always arose a mysterious poetry.

A given individual was floated, touched by touch, onto the canvas. It was a gift that he never lost, even if sometimes people have misread it.

If we ask, "What does it mean for one person to know another?" Coldstream can tell us.

© 1990 The New York Times



A detail from "Dr. Bell, Bishop of Chichester."

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Musikverein (and Konzerthaus) (tel. 658.190). To Dec. 9: The third "Wien Modern" festival focuses on the music of Ernst Krenek, Elliott Carter, Witold Lutoski and Luciano Berio.

Upper Belvedere To Nov. 26: One of Schiele's paintings, with preliminary studies and sketches.

BELGIUM

Antwerp

Opéra de Flandre (tel. 233.66.85). "Macbeth" (Verdi), staged by Gilbert Defo, conducted by Rudolf Werthen, with Josephine Barstow in the role of Lady Macbeth, Nov. 16-26.

Brussels

Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Parc du Cinquantenaire (tel. 734.40.11). To Dec. 30: "Inca," 450 artifacts from ancient Peru, spanning 3,000 years, on loan from 40 museums in Peru, Europe and the U.S.

Musée d'Art Moderne (tel. 513.96.30). To Dec. 16: "The Golden Age of Picasso," includes works by Picasso, De Chirico, Juan Gris, Ensor, Miro, Toulouse-Lautrec.

ENGLAND

London

Barbican Art Gallery (tel. 636.41.41). To Jan. 6: "Chagall to Klee: Jewish Experience in 20th Century Art." Over 200 paintings, sculptures, stage sets and installations.

Anthony d'Offay Gallery (tel. 499.41.00). Nov. 25-Jan. 11: Jasper Johns' new drawings and watercolors.

British Museum (tel. 580.17.88). To Mar. 24: Archaeology and the Bible: one of the Dead Sea Scrolls is among 300 paintings, drawings and tapestries from the Holy Land dating back 9,000 years.

Hayward Gallery (tel. 261.01.27). Nov. 29-Feb. 3: The Drawings of Jasper Johns: more than 100 works, 1954 to the present. Nov. 29-Feb. 3: A retrospective of 200 photographs by Gary Winogrand from the '50s to the '80s, subtitled "America in Black and White."

National Portrait Gallery (tel. 556.83.21). To Mar. 17: "The India and the British, 1800-1947." Includes paintings, prints and photographs, as well as jewelry, furnishings and a rare example of 17th century elegant armor.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 734.90.52). Nov. 23 to Feb. 17: "Schiele and His Contemporaries: 62 paintings and drawings by Schiele, and works by Klimt, Kokoschka and others. To Dec. 8: Monet in the '90s: The Series Paintings."

Royal Opera House (tel. 240.10.66). Kenneth MacMillan's three-act ballet "The Prince of Peapods," set to music by Benjamin Britten, Nov. 23, 26, 29, 30. "Fidelio," staged by Adolf Dresen, with sets by Margit Bady, conducted by Christoph von Dornanyi, Nov. 24, 27, Dec. 1.

FRANCE

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 42.77.12.33). To Feb. 25: "Art & Pub," the link between art and advertising illustrated in 1,200 exhibits from 1890-1990.

Centre National des Arts Plastiques (tel. 45.63.90.55). To Dec. 2: Pierre Klossowski: a retrospective of drawings 1950-1990.

American School of Paris (tel. 42.02.54.43). To Dec. 5: "Vietnam

Today," photographs by Virginia Gilt. Grand Palais (tel. 42.89.54.10). To Feb. 11: Simon Vouet (1590-1649): 11th-century French Baroque painting, drawings and tapestries.

To Jan. 14: Over 400 works by Picasso — paintings, ceramics, sketchbooks — recently acquired by the French state.

Musée du Louvre (tel. 42.80.39.28). To Jan. 21: "Mémoires d'Audélie, l'Autoportrait et Autres Ruines," 40 drawings from the 18th century.

Schirn Kunsthalle To Nov. 25: "The Art of Ancient Japan." Japanese woodcuts from the national museum in Krakow.

Hilkestein Roemer und Pelzeuseum (tel. 1.58.79). To June 16, 1991: "Egypt: The Search for Immortality." 130 artifacts illustrate the Egyptian cult of the dead and concepts of eternity.

Munich Hypo Kunsthalle (tel. 22.44.12). To Dec. 4: "Royal Dresden: Court Art of the 18th Century." Paintings, porcelain, engravings and decorative art from Dresden museums.

Villa Stuck To Dec. 9: Finnish art, design and architecture since 1900.

Wiesbaden Landesmuseum To Nov. 25: "To the Point: Women Artists of the 20th Century." Works by 56 artists from Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Florence Galleria degli Uffizi (tel. 21.83.41). Prints and drawings of horticultural theme in Flemish and Italian art, from the 16th to 19th century.

Rome Accademia Americana (tel. 594.81). To Dec. 18: "Prinetti: Works Recorded," features 135 engravings.

Venice Palazzo Grassi (tel. 523.16.80). To Dec. 8: From Van Gogh to Picasso; From Kandinsky to Pollock: 160 paintings and sculptures from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Peggy Guggenheim Collection in Venice.

NETHERLANDS Amsterdam Municipal Theater (Stadsschouwburg) (tel. 573.29.11). Nov. 24 to Jan. 13: Jannis Kounellis: sculptures.

Van Gogh Museum (tel. 570.52.00). To Feb. 11: "Van Gogh and Gogh and Modern Art" — 1890-1914. Fifty works by Van Gogh and 130 works by artists including Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Max Ernst, E.L. Kirchner, Erich Heckel.

Concertgebouw (tel. 75.44.11). The Tokyo String Quartet performs an all-Beethoven program, Nov. 30, Dec. 1.

Stedelijk Museum (tel. 573.29.11). Nov. 24 to Jan. 13: Jannis Kounellis: sculptures.

Van Gogh Museum (tel. 570.52.00). To Feb. 11: "Van Gogh and Gogh and Modern Art" — 1890-1914. Fifty works by Van Gogh and 130 works by artists including Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Max Ernst, E.L. Kirchner, Erich Heckel.

Concertgebouw (tel. 75.44.11). The Tokyo String Quartet performs an all-Beethoven program, Nov. 30, Dec. 1.

Stedelijk Museum (tel. 573.29.11). Nov. 24 to Jan. 13: Jannis Kounellis: sculptures.

Van Gogh Museum (tel. 570.52.00). To Feb. 11: "Van Gogh and Gogh and Modern Art" — 1890-1914. Fifty works by Van Gogh and 130 works by artists including Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Max Ernst, E.L. Kirchner, Erich Heckel.

Concertgebouw (tel. 75.44.11). The Tokyo String Quartet performs an all-Beethoven program, Nov. 30, Dec. 1.

Stedelijk Museum (tel. 573.29.11). Nov. 24 to Jan. 13: Jannis Kounellis: sculptures.

Van Gogh Museum (tel. 570.52.00). To Feb. 11: "Van Gogh and Gogh and Modern Art" — 1890-1914. Fifty works by Van Gogh and 130 works by artists including Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Max Ernst, E.L. Kirchner, Erich Heckel.

Concertgebouw (tel. 75.44.11). The Tokyo String Quartet performs an all-Beethoven program, Nov. 30, Dec. 1.

Stedelijk Museum (tel. 573.29.11). Nov. 24 to Jan. 13: Jannis Kounellis: sculptures.

Van Gogh Museum (tel. 570.52.00). To Feb. 11: "Van Gogh and Gogh and Modern Art" — 1890-1914. Fifty works by Van Gogh and 130 works by artists including Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Max Ernst, E.L. Kirchner, Erich Heckel.

Concertgebouw (tel. 75.44.11). The Tokyo String Quartet performs an all-Beethoven program, Nov. 30, Dec. 1.

Stedelijk Museum (tel. 573.29.11). Nov. 24 to Jan. 13: Jannis Kounellis: sculptures.

Van Gogh Museum (tel. 570.52.00). To Feb. 11: "Van Gogh and Gogh and Modern Art" — 1890-1914. Fifty works by Van Gogh and 130 works by artists including Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Max Ernst, E.L. Kirchner, Erich Heckel.

Concertgebouw (tel. 75.44.11). The Tokyo String Quartet performs an all-Beethoven program, Nov. 30, Dec. 1.

Stedelijk Museum (tel. 573.29.11). Nov. 24 to Jan. 13: Jannis Kounellis: sculptures.

Van Gogh Museum (tel. 570.52.00). To Feb. 11: "Van Gogh and Gogh and Modern Art" — 1890-1914. Fifty works by Van Gogh and 130 works by artists including Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Max Ernst, E.L. Kirchner, Erich Heckel.

Concertgebouw (tel. 75.44.11). The Tokyo String Quartet performs an all-Beethoven program, Nov. 30, Dec. 1.

SHEARLINGS MADE IN PARIS.
AVAILABLE WITH 94% F&S
"COCCES JEKEL"
22 RUE DE PARADIS
75001 PARIS
TEL: 33 1 47 74 73 91
FAX: 33 1 47 74 73 91
OPEN MONDAY
SATURDAY 24 TH
AND SUNDAY 25 TH
10 AM - 6 PM

Jacques Jekel
la peau lainée

Publishing

Continued from page 9

publish than by what it does. Simon & Schuster and G.P. Putnam's Sons do not publish original poetry, for example, and W.W. Norton has no interest in publishing books about theology.

On the other hand, said Donald Lamm, the president of Norton, "we'd be very interested in an account of a great religious figure."

Other houses shun short stories, or literary biography, or art books, or translations, usually because they did not have luck with such books in the past or because of lack of interest among their editors.

Where publishing houses do still have an identity, it is usually with their special imprints. For example, the Free Press (Macmillan) and Basic Books (HarperCollins) are known for books on special policy; Orion Books (Crown Publishers) is known for aviation

titles, and such individual imprints as William Albritton at E.P. Dutton and Morgan Entenkin at Atlantic Monthly Press — each of which published a book nominated for the 1990 National Book Awards — are known for high-quality fiction and nonfiction.

Moreover, many small houses still have strong identities, especially those houses known for literary works. These include North Point Press, David Godine, Algonquin Books, Ecco Press and Graywolf Press. Nonfiction books from Workman Publishing have a well-deserved reputation for innovation, as well as for sales that make many big houses envious.

It has always been true that what one person considers tasteless, another considers tasteful, so it is not surprising that when word

got out about the cancellation of "American Psycho," other houses bid for it.

And the question of "taste" was summed up by Lamm of Norton with a reference to the off-bawdy, 14th-century Canterbury Tales: "I sometimes ask myself, 'Suppose I were the editor of Geoffrey Chaucer. What would I do with the Miller's Tale?'"

While no one is suggesting that "American Psycho" deserves to be mentioned in the same distinguished company, the type of question asked by Lamm could also be asked about "Ulysses" by James Joyce, "Lolita" by Vladimir Nabokov or "747 Chatterbox" by D.H. Lawrence.

Each was initially banned from the United States as obscene; each was defended by courageous publishers, and today all three are considered masterpieces.

© 1990 The New York Times

| ACROSS | DOWN |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Jib boom or gaff | 23 Money or sweets |
| 5 Do a batting practice chore | 24 Hash-house sign |
| 9 Fit | 25 Turkic people of Asia |
| 13 Spur | 26 Bar bill |
| 14 Encampment | 31 Condemn |
| 15 Not nominal | 35 Highlight |
| 16 Part of N.Y.C.'s Little Italy | 36 Banquo, for one |
| 18 Grass used for forage | 38 Where beauty met the beast in N.Y.C. |
| 19 Discomfort | 41 "The Name Above the Title" author |
| 20 N.Y.C. high-rent district | |

| Solution to Previous Puzzle |
|-----------------------------|
| FLAG SCB THINE |
| LOTL CUES HERON |
| ALLTA OSTE ALLOST |
| PLYMOUTH COLONY |
| AFRON SIT |
| PLATE MASSASOIT |
| ROSTRA LIE ANI |
| INDIANS PILGRIM |
| AGR YAP NEMO |
| MAYFLOWER RADON |
| EEN CHART |
| GATHER TOGETHER |
| PASTA LADE IOLE |
| ENTER STEN ESSE |
| AGARS EST READ |

| | |
| --- | --- |
| 42 Poker holding | 43 "The — the limit" |

WEEKEND

Beecham, a Precursor Of the Baroque Revival

by Denis Stevens

"O H, Sir Thomas," gaffed a society lady on being introduced to Sir Thomas Beecham's 15-year-old boy, "I'd absolutely no idea that you had a son!" "An early work, madame, I assure you," replied the nonchalant baronet, as he momentarily cast his mind back to the early years of his marriage to Miss Ulla Welles of New York City. She had come to London with her parents to wed the young and potentially wealthy son of the Lancashire family that manufactured Beecham's Pills. But since a rift had occurred between Beecham and his father, the newtyeds — much under the influence of the other in-laws too — found it difficult to settle down.

Seeking freedom, they planned an extended trip to Paris in 1904 so that Beecham could study orchestration with Moritz Moszkowski and start collecting 18th-century opera scores, especially those by André Grétry and Étienne Méhul. Here was a young Englishman already working seriously on early music a good 65 years before the early-music movement is supposed to have begun. When a performance of Grétry's "Richard Cœur de Lion" at the Opéra Comique drew him more closely to early French music, he launched into further research at the Bibliothèque Nationale. So deeply involved did he become that by the time he left Paris he had a small company of assistants.

Beecham's repertoire was astonishingly wide, both in the concert hall and on records, as some recent compact disc releases attest, and in those early years he did marvelous work by bringing early music into fashion and favor. Music has finally caught up with him: witness the boom in Baroque over the last few decades and the explosion of the early-music movement.

Despite his intense activity in opera and ballet (more than 100 performances in 1910 alone), Beecham developed a staggering concert and recording career, most of which was chronicled in a privately printed book. The book testifies that early music was usually present in most of his programs between 1905 and 1960. The newly discovered or newly appreciated composers included Vivaldi, Pergolesi, Paisiello, Tartini, Locatelli, Manfredini and Leo. Bach was represented by many concertos and Handel appeared everywhere.

Heading to Italy, Beecham stopped at Milan to meet Luigi Illica, the librettist for Puccini. Hearing of his love for early music, Illica took Beecham to his country place at Castel Argento south of Milan. There in the church library were abundant but unknown treasures from earlier centuries. At a convent in nearby San Donato, said Illica, there were even more marvels, including music by Palestrina and his contemporaries.

Moving on to Florence, Beecham again began researching and copying. Later, leaving his wife and baby in the care of her parents, he made his way back to London, where he refined his newly discovered treasures and found time to sing early vocal music with the recently formed Oriana Madrigal Society.

When the time came to give a concert of his own in 1905, he borrowed a small group of players from the Queen's Hall Orchestra for works by Paisiello and Méhul, Mozart and Haydn, and the premiere of a cantata by Cyril Scott.

The concert was not an unqualified success. The orchestra sensed Beecham's inexperience and put him on. That was never to happen again. He formed his own New Symphony Orchestra (later called the Royal Philharmonic), drawing on first-rate musicians, and gave three more concerts in 1906, with early music predominating. It was chamber orchestra material at a time when huge orchestral forces were expected in the concert hall. The following year Beecham altered the balance, with finely rehearsed programs of Lalo, Tchaikovsky, Smetana, Beethoven, D'Indy, Wagner, Franck and Mahler — the Fourth Symphony.

But there were also works by Bach, Handel, Lully and Méhul, as if a pattern had come to stay. Frederick Delius attended the first of the series and was so impressed that a virtual artistic partnership was founded then and there; Beecham later wrote a book on Delius.

TOWARD the end of his life he reduced his conducting activities. In an interview on WGBH in Boston in 1952, Beecham was asked why he wouldn't go on conducting. "I leave it to the younger men," he replied. "Most modern music, compared with earlier achievement, is like stagnant water compared to a rushing river, so I've been driven back very largely onto music of the past. I've conducted practically all of it from the time of Tallis, Byrd, Wilbye, Marenzio and Vittoria."

Later interviews became incandescent, like on television in London in 1958. Asked why younger men couldn't conduct, he yelled: "They haven't got the brains! They don't feel the music, and they're not born with that absolutely burning devotion to music. When people ask my orchestra, what does he do? They answer: 'He lets us play! He doesn't stop us every five bars.' What does a young conductor do? He will never profit by anybody else's experience, thanks to his unconquerable egotism and innate stupidity. He will take a first-class orchestra and begin educating them. They already know the damn piece 10 times better than he does. That's why he wants six rehearsals, while I can make do with two."

Few people seem to be left who knew how Beecham conducted and what he did. A London reviewer from 1927 offers help in an account of a concert made up of early music, Berlioz, Delius and Smetana.



cham conducted and what he did. A London reviewer from 1927 offers help in an account of a concert made up of early music, Berlioz, Delius and Smetana.

"All the gestures that man has ever known seem to be his under the sway of the music: the delicacies and reverences of the 18th century, the saber cuts of a captain of Napoleon's cavalry, the pleadings of an advocate, the prayers of a saint, the very kiss of a lover — all these he conjures up and delivers as messages to his orchestra."

This image rises up as a genie from a lamp when we play EMI's digital transfer of Balakirev's First Symphony and his tone poem "Tamara." The Royal Philharmonic, in fine fertile, splashes Caucasian color all over these two remarkable scores.

Beecham once said that for him the music of Sibelius was "always full of surprises," and this is the impression given by his vibrant versions of the Seventh Symphony, "Pelleas et Melisande," "The Oceanides" and "Tapiola." Another successful release is the Suite No. 1 from "Carmen." Fauré's "Dolly Suite" and "Pavane" (Beecham's last studio

recording). Debussy's "Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune," the finely spun "Rouet d'Omphale" by Saint-Saëns, and an attractive suite by Delibes from the incidental music he wrote for a revival of Hugo's work "Le roi s'amuse." The Delibes suite brings Beecham back to a delicious pastiche of the early-music style by a composer whose sympathy with French classicism was akin to that of the conductor himself.

Another favorite was Mozart, where in rehearsal a former violinist of the Cleveland Orchestra, George Trutwin, recalls that even years later "the memory of the simplicity and economy of gesture with which Beecham set forth this music is still vivid in my mind." One of his Royal Philharmonic members, the flutist Gerald Jackson, said: "Only with him was it possible to give an unstrained performance: always he bolstered one's confidence in one's own ability."

Denis Stevens, musicologist and president of the Accademia Monteverdiana, wrote this for The New York Times.

New Wave

Continued from page 9

public alike with its innovative visual language, its rhythm and energy.

The story concerns a young man and woman who meet by chance at Shokan jail, where both are visiting their fathers. Once out of the monolithic enclosure of the penitentiary, they spend some time together, speeding toward the beach on a motorbike — with magnificent, free camera portrayal of movement — and at a party.

Later, the girl realizes that to raise the money for her father's bail she will have to sell herself to an unrequited admirer. In the mean time the young man has traced the mother who left him as a child, has made her give him the necessary sum and races to help the girl. But she tells him that she cannot accept such a gift. So the young man grabs her by the hair and kisses her aggressively. "Now you have a reason for accepting," he says as he leaves her apartment.

"When I was shooting *Kuchikaze* I tried to use close-ups as little as possible," Masumura wrote some time later. "I wanted to avoid the delicate realism that you find in Pudovkin's films and to develop a genuine, concise style of my own using stylization and exaggeration. My aim is to express human sensations, anger and happiness, in the freest way possible."

"I want to eliminate all that has blocked the Japanese up to now and sufficed their every movement," he added. "I want the Japanese to be able to shout at the top of their voices the interesting things that they keep hidden in the bottom of their hearts."

ASAMURA'S statement of his aims sums up perfectly the sleek, energetic anime cinema of the 1960s. It also implies the exaltation of the individual in opposition to the traditional values of groupism cultivated in a self-styled "family nation," with its benevolent patriarch of an emperor and its citizens as obedient sons.

Many films of the period focus on the boredom of the new "golden youth" of Japan. A case in point is Nakahira Ko's "Kurutta Kajitsu" (literally "The Season of the Sun," released in English as "Crazed Fruit") of 1956, based on the novel by Ishihara Shintaro.

Ko's portrayal of the Japanese version of the sort of lifestyle that the Japanese had always attributed to decadent Americans caused such scandal that offended mothers organized pickets outside the cinemas. But as Ishihara relates in "Racconti crudeli di gioventù," the film influenced Truffaut, establishing a link between the French and Japanese new waves.

As the Turin retrospective amply illustrated, Japanese films of the period did not completely break with tradition. Both Shinoda Masahiro's "Shinju ten no Amijima" ("Double Suicide at Amijima," 1969), and Matsumoto Toshio's "Shura" ("Pandemonium," 1971) are formally inventive, passionate reiterations of traditional Japanese dramas.

BUT most of the films were inspired by reality. There was much strong documentary cinema dealing with problems of pollution that have accompanied wealth: Ogawa Shinzuke's multi-episode *Sanzoku* peasants to the construction of the new Tokyo airport (1968-1977), for instance, and Tachimoto Noriaki's portrayal of the victims of mercury poisoning at Minamata (1970).

And there were films that borrowed from reality to make fiction all the more convincing. One particularly impressive example was Hani Susumu's "Furyo Shonen" ("Bad Boys," 1961), which uses former reform school inmates as actors in a story about what happens to those who don't make it in the new competitive Japan.

In another film by the same director, reality and lyricism are interwoven to remarkable effect. "Haukoku jigoku hen" ("The Inferno of First Love") portrays with great sensitivity all the torments first love as a rite of passage from adolescence to adulthood. The film's two young protagonists, amateurs plucked straight from reality, invest the movie with all the touching awkwardness of the story they enact. The outcome is one of the absolute masterpieces of recent Japanese cinema.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes frequently about cultural affairs.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 22, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. All prices are in U.S. dollars. The fund's net asset value is shown in parentheses. The fund's performance is shown in parentheses. The fund's performance is shown in parentheses.

| AMERICAN FUNDS | | EUROPEAN FUNDS | | ASIAN FUNDS | | AFRICAN FUNDS | | OCEANIC FUNDS | | MIDDLE EAST FUNDS | | GLOBAL FUNDS | | BOND FUNDS | | EQUITY FUNDS | | COMMODITY FUNDS | | CURRENCY FUNDS | | ARTS FUNDS | | REAL ESTATE FUNDS | | HEDGE FUNDS | | PRIVATE EQUITY FUNDS | | VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS | | MICROCAP FUNDS | | SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUNDS | | OTHER FUNDS | |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|--------------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 | ABF | 100.00 |

FOR THOSE WITH MORE THAN A PASSING INTEREST IN TIME...

Before you put your name down for a Patek Philippe watch *fig. 1*, there are a few basic things you might like to know, without knowing exactly whom to ask. In addressing such issues as accuracy, reliability and value for money, we would like to demonstrate why the watch we will make for you will be quite unlike any other watch currently produced.

"Punctuality", Louis XVIII was fond of saying, "is the politeness of kings."

We believe that in the matter of punctuality, we can rise to the occasion by making for you a mechanical timepiece that will punctually record an extra leap-year every four centuries, in accordance with the Gregorian calendar *fig. 2*. Nevertheless, such a watch does need the occasional adjustment. Every 3333 years and 122 days you should remember to set it back one day to the true time of the celestial clock.

We suspect, however, that you are simply content to observe the politeness of kings. Be assured, therefore, that when you order your watch, we will be exploring for you the physical—if not the metaphysical—limits of precision.

Does everything have to depend on how much?

Consider, if you will, the motives of the collector who on October 15, 1989 bid at auction Sfr 880,000 (about \$600,000) for a Patek Philippe—the most ever paid for a wristwatch. He may have paid for its rarity, for its looks or for the complexity of

its movement. But we believe that he bid for the 52-year-old watch simply because it works perfectly and he expects it to continue to do so for future generations.

In case your ambitions to own a Patek Philippe are somewhat discouraged by the scale of the sacrifice involved, may we hasten to point out that the watch we will make for you today will certainly be a technical improvement on the Patek bought at auction? In keeping with our tradition of inventing new mechanical solutions for greater reliability and better time-keeping, we will bring to your watch innovations *fig. 3* inconceivable to our watchmakers who created the supreme wristwatches of 50 years ago *fig. 4*. At the same time, we will of course do our utmost to avoid placing undue strain on your financial resources.

Can it really be mine?

May we turn your thoughts to the day you take delivery of your watch? We suggest you take advantage of the occasion to have the case opened and to examine the movement. You will notice the satin finish of the inside of the case, the delicate ribbing on the bridges, and the polished chamfer in the centre of each wheel. Borrow a watchmaker's eyeglass to admire the cut and polish of the ruby endstones, the perfection of each wheel and pinion. Your attention will be drawn to a small badge stamped on the mainbridge. The Geneva Seal—the highest possible attestation of fine watchmaking *fig. 5*.

Looks that speak of inner grace *fig. 6*.

When you order your watch, you will no doubt like its outward appearance to reflect the harmony and elegance of the movement within. You may therefore find it helpful to know that we are uniquely able to cater for any special decorative needs you might like to express. For example, our engravers will delight in conjuring a subtle play of light and shadow on the gold case-back of one of our rare pocket-watches *fig. 7*. If you bring us your favourite picture, our enamellers will reproduce it in a brilliant miniature of hair-breadth detail *fig. 8*. The perfect execution of a double hobnail pattern on the bezel of a wristwatch is the pride of our casemakers and the satisfaction of our designers, while our chain-smiths will weave for you a rich brocade in gold *figs. 9 & 10*. May we also recommend the artistry of our goldsmiths and the experience of our lapidaries in the selection and setting of the finest gemstones? *figs. 11 & 12*.

How to enjoy your watch before you own it.

As you will appreciate, the very nature of our watches imposes a limit on the number we can make available. (The four Calibre 89 timepieces we are now making will take up to nine years to complete). We cannot therefore promise instant gratification, but while you look forward to the day on which you take delivery of your Patek Philippe *fig. 13*, you will have the pleasure of reflecting that time is a universal and everlasting commodity, freely available to be enjoyed by all.

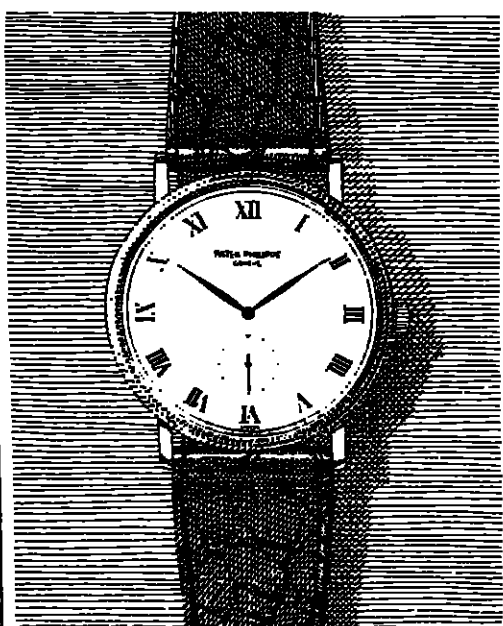


fig. 1: The classic face of Patek Philippe.

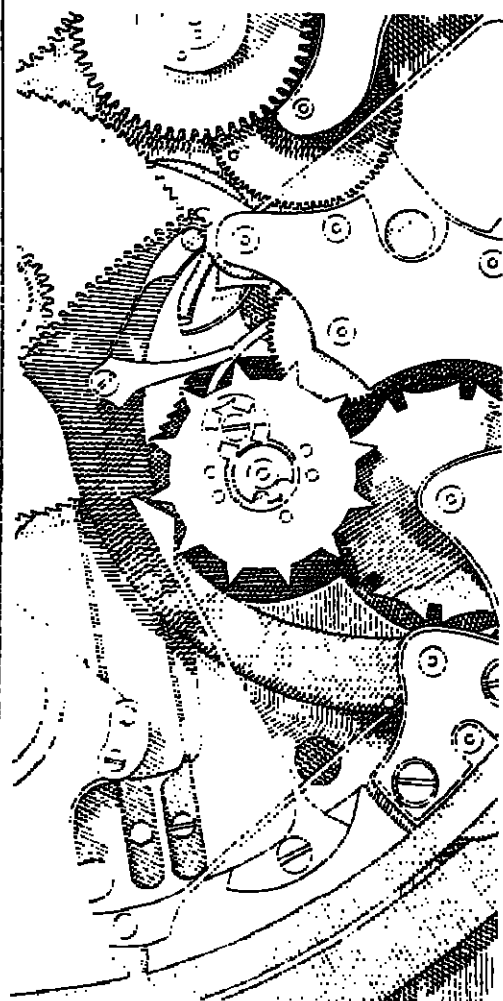


fig. 2: One of the 33 complications of the Calibre 89 astronomical clock-watch is a satellite wheel that completes one revolution every 400 years.

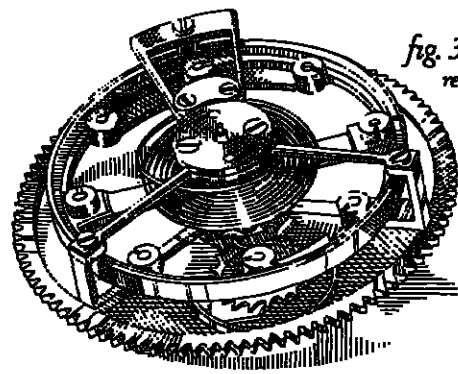


fig. 3: Recognized as the most advanced mechanical regulating device to date, Patek Philippe's Gyromax balance wheel demonstrates the equivalence of simplicity and precision.

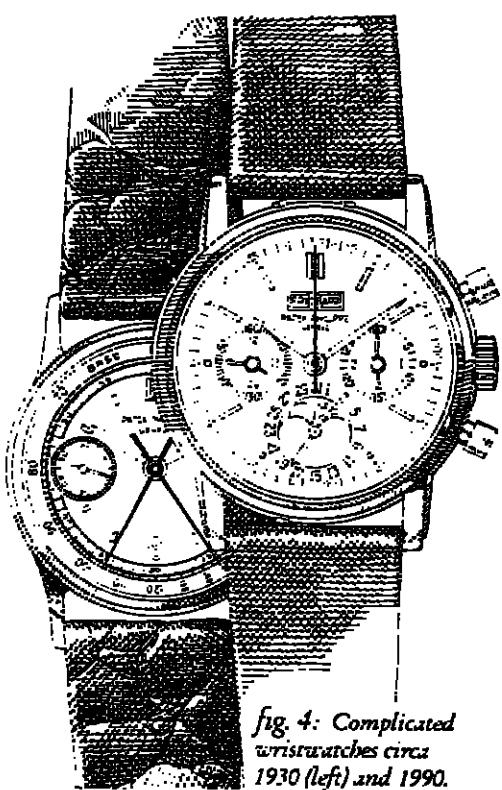


fig. 4: Complicated wristwatches circa 1930 (left) and 1990. The golden age of watchmaking will always be with us.

fig. 5: The Geneva Seal is awarded only to watches which achieve the standards of horological purity laid down in the laws of Geneva.

These rules define the supreme quality of watchmaking.

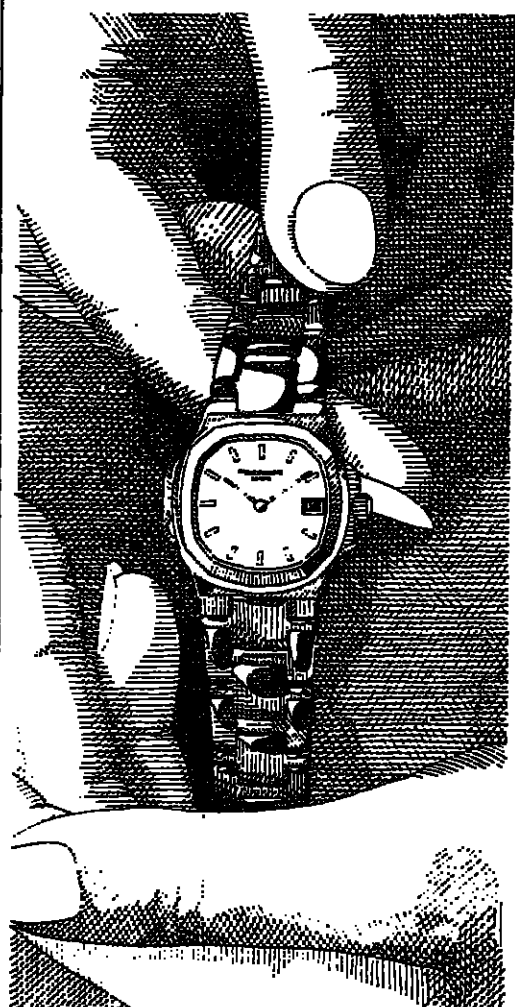
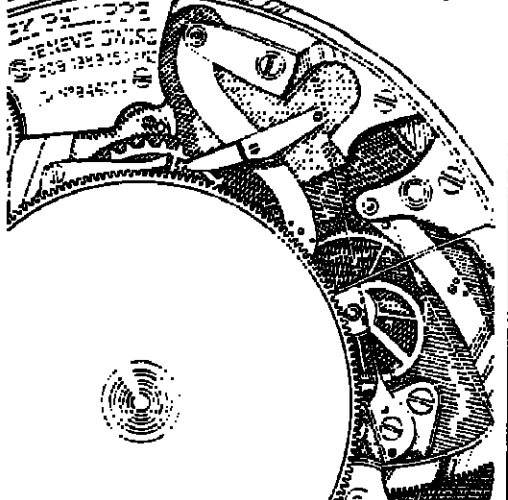


fig. 6: Your pleasure in owning a Patek Philippe is the purpose of those who made it for you.

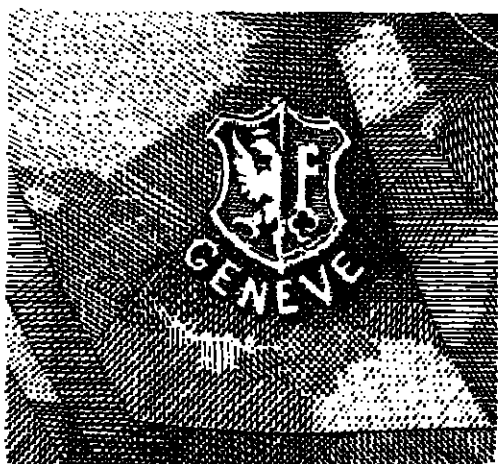


fig. 9: Harmony of design is executed in a work of simplicity and perfection in a lady's Calatrava wristwatch.

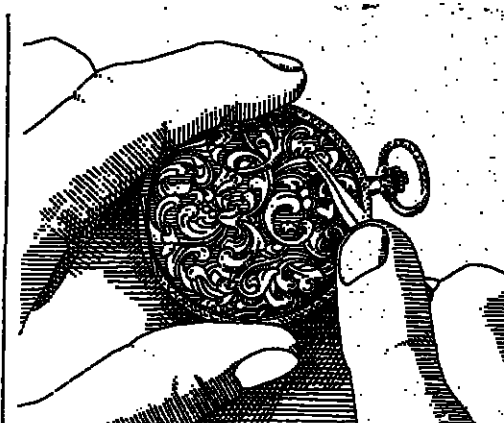


fig. 7: Arabesques come to life on a gold case-back.

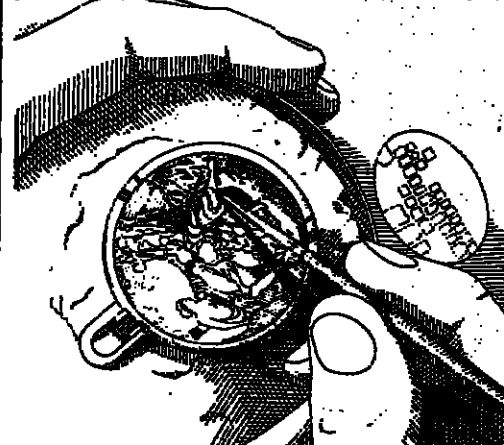


fig. 8: An artist working six hours a day takes about four months to complete a miniature in enamel on the case of a pocket-watch.

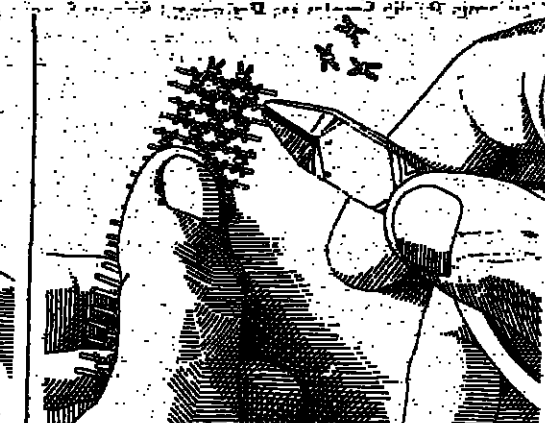
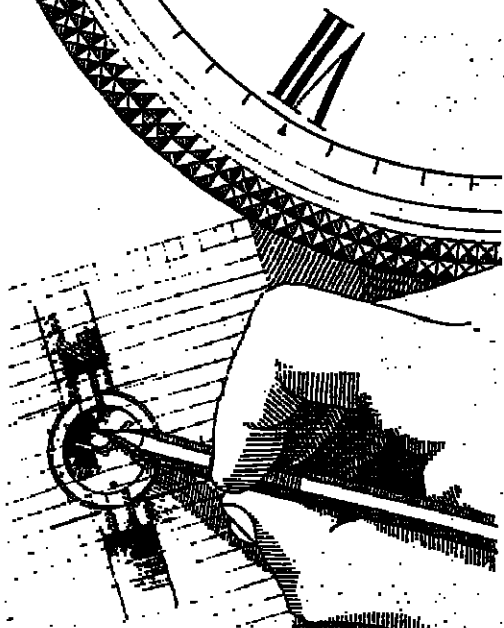


fig. 10: The chain-smith's hands impart strength and delicacy to a tressure of gold.

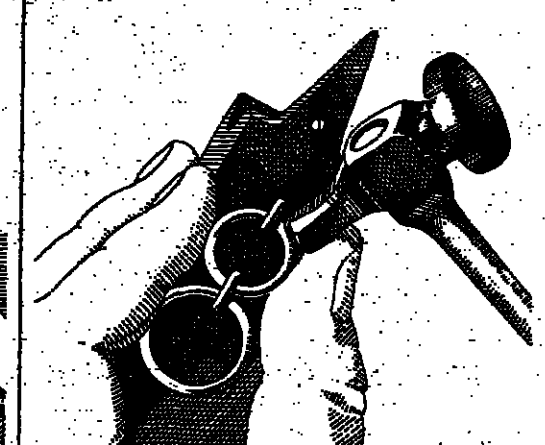


fig. 11: Circles in gold: symbols of perfection in the making.

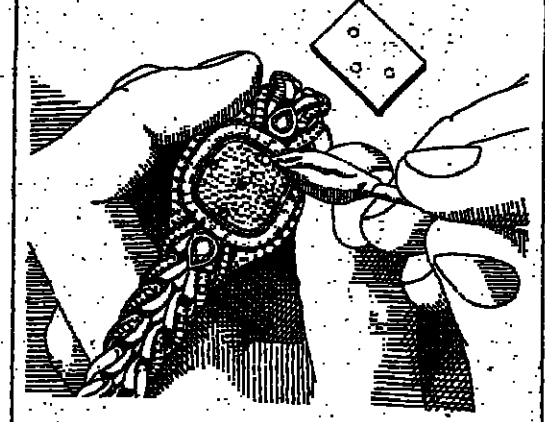


fig. 12: The ten of a master lapidary is his ability to express the splendour of precious gemstones.

**PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE**

fig. 13: The discreet sign of those who value their time.

Those who wish to take a more detailed interest in the watches of Patek Philippe may acquire for their libraries Patek Philippe's books on the matter. For a catalogue and order form, please write "catalogue" on your visiting card and send it to Patek Philippe, 41, rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland.

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

WALL STREET WATCH

Catellus Spinoff to Test Appetite for Real Estate

By Richard D. Hylton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Catellus Development Corp. is about to do something that terrifies most real estate companies: trade publicly. The company, a subsidiary of Santa Fe Pacific Corp., will be spun off to Santa Fe shareholders early next month as part of the parent company's effort to fend off takeover.

When the move is completed, Catellus, with about 2 million acres (800,000 hectares) of developed and undeveloped land and assets valued at more than \$3 billion, will be the largest publicly traded real estate company in the United States.

Given the way stocks even vaguely associated with real estate have been pummeled, and the tendency of spinoffs to fall as shareholders of the parent company sell stock they have intended to own, Catellus probably will trade at a discount to asset value soon after coming to market.

One real estate executive who regards it as a good long-term buy estimated Catellus might trade at a 40 percent discount after the spinoff.

The stock probably will not produce income for shareholders for years to come because the company intends to use money it makes on renting properties to help finance development projects.

This is a stock for those confident that real estate values will rebound in a few years and that Catellus's management can continue to develop profitable industrial projects that cost \$2 million to \$5 million in the meantime.

But the key is long-term appreciation. One analyst suggested that investors buying the stock should consider purchasing a safety deposit box along with it.

Like many other real estate companies, Catellus faces two major problems: how to finance the development it needs to broaden its income base and realize the full value of its assets for shareholders, and how to find buyers for the assets it wants to unload.

The company will need substantial financing during the next few years and, given how scarce money is for real estate development, it remains unclear whether Catellus can raise enough financing to follow through on its development plans soon.

OUR FOCUS of attention," said Vernon B. Schwartz, Catellus's chairman and chief executive, "is to take the land through the development process and create value for our shareholders."

Catellus owns some valuable plots acquired in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by several railroad companies.

Among the more valuable holdings are 315 acres near downtown San Francisco that the company is developing into a \$2 billion Mission Bay project — a neighborhood with more than 8,000 homes and 6.5 million square feet of office space.

It also owns large parcels in Los Angeles, San Diego and other cities in Southern California.

The company has about 7,800 acres of prime, developable land in California, 20,000 acres of surplus land it wants to sell, and another 1.9 million or so acres of less-valuable mountain, desert and prairie lands.

It also has about 14.3 million square feet (1.2 million square meters) of income-producing space, more than 80 percent of which is industrial space like warehouses and manufacturing plants.

Catellus got a big vote of confidence last December when California Public Employees Retirement System formed an affiliate with JMB Realty Corp., one of the nation's most successful real estate firms, and bought a 19.9 percent stake for \$398 million, which valued the company at about \$2 billion. The pension fund also bought a \$75 million convertible bond from Catellus.

Other large Catellus stockholders include Olympia & York, which will own about 14.95 percent of the common shares after the spinoff, and Intel Corp., which is controlled by the Chicago investor Sam Zell. Intel will own 12.4 percent after the spinoff.

This is a stock for those confident that real estate values will rebound.

Dollar Holds Steady, but Pound Has Seesaw Day

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar was little changed on Thursday, but the pound jumped sharply after Margaret Thatcher announced she was stepping down as Britain's prime minister, only to quickly retreat from his high to end mixed.

The pound closed at 2.9109 Deutsche marks, up from 2.9093 DM late Wednesday. It ended marginally lower at \$1.9690 compared with \$1.9695.

The British currency took center stage because of the political developments and the Thanksgiving holiday, which closed U.S. markets.

The dollar hardly moved, ending at 1.4783 DM compared with the close Wednesday of 1.4785.

Mrs. Thatcher's decision to resign, announced during the morning, took the market by surprise and kicked the pound down half a penny immediately. But the currency soon rebounded to the day's high of 2.9289 DM.

The pound dipped only a touch after Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major joined the race for leader of the Conservative party.

The dollar, meanwhile, was expected to continue to trade narrowly.

"The economic fundamentals still suggest the dollar should be going down," said Glenn Davies, chief economist at Citicorp in London. "The threat of a Gulf war is the one factor keeping it stable for now."

"Bush's comment shows war is still on his mind," one dealer said. The dollar closed at 127.27 yen, off from 127.45 Wednesday. It edged up to 1.2491 Swiss francs from 1.2473, and to 4.9880 French francs from 4.9865.

Crude oil prices rose after President George Bush told troops in Saudi Arabia the United States should "take action" before a Nov. 30 deadline for seeking U.N. authority to use force against Iraq.

The January contract for North Sea Brent crude was at \$29.89 a barrel late Thursday on the London International Petroleum Exchange, after closing at \$29.63 on Wednesday.

France Firm on GATT Offer

Reuters

PARIS — France's agriculture minister, Louis Mermaz, said on Thursday that the European Community would not modify its offer of a 30 percent reduction in farm subsidies to meet Washington's demands for deeper cuts at GATT world trade talks.

The French minister's comments came as five GATT members reportedly threatened to walk out of the trade talks.

Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay will abandon the talks in Geneva unless the EC modifies its protectionist agricultural policies, sources at a meeting of agriculture ministers from the five nations said in Fox de Iguaçu, Brazil.

Mr. Mermaz told a news conference that, "We believe we have no flexibility to go further in agriculture for us, we would imperil our agricultural and social structures."

"The EC offer is limited in its scope, and it is serious because it is limited," he said. His ministry released a statement saying the

EC proposal was "the maximum the Community can agree to" in the negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The statement underlined France's reluctance to meet demands by the United States and other farming nations for deeper cuts in farm subsidies, the sticking point in GATT talks on reforming world trade, which are due to end in Brussels on Dec. 7.

In a separate development, Thursday, a report to the European Parliament argued that EC farmers should receive special bonds to make up for any loss of income they can expect whatever the result of the GATT talks.

Six of the EC's top farm specialists, led by John Marsh, head of agricultural economics at Britain's Reading University, made the novel recommendation in a report commissioned to examine the future of EC farming.

The report argues that with or without a GATT accord, farm incomes in the EC would go on falling, and that there have got to

be changes in the Common Agricultural Policy.

Brussels has proposed cutting overall farm support by 30 percent between 1986 and 1996.

The United States and the Cairns Group of 14 farm exporting nations have said that the EC proposal falls short of their common commitment to trade reform.

U.S. Criticized

The United States suffered a barrage of criticism on Thursday from trade partners for having vitiated a planned agreement on services trade in connection with GATT, Agence France-Presse reported from Geneva.

The feeling at GATT headquarters in Geneva was that if Washington does not change its position on the services issue by the time of the scheduled final session of the Uruguay Round, to be held in Brussels Dec. 3-7, there will be no agreement on services trade, or only a meaningless formula.

Montedison Quits Enimont For \$2.5 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Montedison SpA said Thursday it had decided to sell its 40 percent stake in Italy's embattled chemicals joint venture, Enimont SpA, to the state-owned Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, for 2,805 billion lire (\$2.5 billion).

In a surprise move, Raul Gardini also announced his resignation as chairman of Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA, the holding company that controls Montedison.

Mr. Gardini, 57, one of Italy's wealthiest and most flamboyant businessmen, complained that he had been forced to exit Enimont.

His decision to sell ended months of squabbling between the state and private-sector partners, which each own 40 percent of Enimont, one of the world's 10 biggest chemicals concerns.

"ENI has won the power struggle and Italy has lost a fabulous occasion" to restructure its chemicals industry, said Carlo Sama, a top aide to Mr. Gardini.

Ferruzzi said his chairman's resignation "was the first step of his personal decision, for ideological reasons, not to participate from now on in any national economic society or association." Later, Mr. Gardini also quit the executive committee of Italy's employers association, Confindustria.

Even if he has lost his faceoff with the Italian state, Mr. Gardini walks away from Enimont with a hefty gain. The 2,805 billion lire price is nearly 1.1 trillion lire — about \$1 billion — more than Montedison's initial contribution to the Enimont joint venture, of 1.7 trillion lire.

The sale price, which comes to 1,650 lire a share, also represents a substantial premium on the recent market price of Enimont shares, which were first floated on the Milan Stock Exchange in September 1989 at 1,420 lire each.

But the shares stood at just 1,030 lire each on Nov. 9 when the stock exchange froze trading after a court temporarily sequestered the 80 percent stakes held by the two partners.

ENI said Thursday that it was offering to buy the remaining 20 percent of Enimont with one ENI bond with a nominal value of 1,650 lire for each share, the same price offered to Montedison.

The Milan Stock Exchange's MIB index, which slipped two points to 753 on Thursday, did not react to the news of the sale because all Ferruzzi group and Enimont shares had been suspended pending a resolution of the conflict.

Consob, the stock-exchange regulatory body, said the shares would now resume trading.

The two partners had been struggling for control of Enimont since its launch early last year, a feud that several industry analysts believed was due to the different business philosophies of the private and state-run groups.

On Monday, ENI offered to resolve the impasse either by buying

See ENIMONT, Page 14

Did Milken's Excess Cause '90s Distress?

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The legacy of Michael R. Milken, who was sentenced this week to 10 years in prison for crimes involving millions of dollars, will be his role in the '80s. Much of the vilification he is now receiving stems from worries that the financial excesses of the decade will lead to disaster in the 1990s.

The "junk bond" revolution begun by Mr. Milken and his colleagues at Drexel Burnham

Nelson Peltz and Peter May, for example, made hundreds of millions of dollars from a small start by buying two can-making companies, American Can and National Can, with Drexel money and later selling them.

Others, like William Farley, stayed too long at the party. Mr. Farley's Drexel-financed ef-

burden will lead to a wave of bankruptcies, deepening and prolonging the recession that many say has begun.

Mr. Milken was not the sole architect of heavy corporate borrowing, but he was both the evangelist and the innovator behind the rapid increase.

By the mid-1980s, when junk bonds began to be used for hostile takeovers, corporate executives realized that a company with unused borrowing power was in jeopardy. Where once that borrowing power was seen as providing security for a rainy day, now it was seen as itself being a threat. A raider could effectively use that borrowing power as collateral for loans to buy the company's stock and throw the executives out of work.

"Milken is a symbol of the 1980s," said Samuel Hayes, an investment banking professor at the Harvard Business School. "He created something in the junk bond, and built it into a machine that was extraordinarily powerful. In retrospect, it now appears that some of the momentum behind that machine was due to illegal actions."

When Mr. Milken first entered the securities business, in the 1970s, junk bonds were relegated to an obscure part of the financial community.

Known as "fallen angels," most of these See MILKEN, Page 14

Mr. Milken was both the evangelist and innovator behind the rapid increase in corporate borrowing.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Lambert Inc. helped make it possible for many companies and entrepreneurs to get money to start and expand a wide range of enterprises.

Companies such as MCI Communications Corp., now the second-largest U.S. long-distance telephone company, and Turner Broadcasting System Inc. might never have grown without Mr. Milken's help.

But that revolution left many companies deeply in debt; some have collapsed and more face that danger as a recession unfolds. Fear of those consequences has intensified the criticism of Mr. Milken and may have contributed to the harshness of the sentence.

At his peak, Mr. Milken had the power to allow corporate raiders to make multibillion-dollar acquisitions, even if they had relatively few assets to begin with.

Matsushita Quiet on Reports of MCA Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. declined to comment on Japanese newspaper reports Thursday that claimed it had reached an agreement to buy MCA Inc., the U.S. entertainment company, for about \$7 billion.

The reports said Matsushita, the world's largest maker of consumer electronics, had reached a basic agreement with MCA on a buyout price of \$75 to \$80 a share.

A deal on that scale would dwarf arch-rival Sony Corp.'s \$3.4 billion purchase of Columbia Pictures Entertainment Inc. in 1989. It also would be by far the largest Japanese acquisition in the United States, industry analysts said.

A takeover would give Matsushita ownership of a major Hollywood studio, a television production business, a major record label, theme parks and television stations.

A Matsushita spokesman also declined to comment on an earlier report by the financial daily, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, that said the two companies were expected to announce the deal on Sunday.

A Tokyo source familiar with the talks — which began in New York Monday and include MCA Chairman Lew Wasserman, Matsushita executive Vice-President Masahiko Hirata and Senior Managing Director Katsuya Toyonaga — said they appeared to be nearing a conclusion.

But he could not say whether the talks, which began in September, would end with a buyout agreement. (Reuters, LAT)

Portugal to End TAP Hold On Foreign Air Traffic

The Associated Press

LISBON — Portugal's center-right government on Thursday announced plans to end the state airline's monopoly on international air travel and open the sector to private companies.

A statement issued after Thursday's regular cabinet meeting said the government also approved rules to liberalize electricity production and distribution.

Currently, state-owned TAP Air Portugal is the only Portuguese airline permitted to run regular international flights. The liberalization will increase Portugal's competitive position without harming TAP, the government said. TAP itself is expected to be sold as part of the government's privatization program.

The new electricity rules will allow greater private production and let private distribution operate alongside the state network.

CURRENCY RATES

| Cross Rates | Nov. 22 |
|------------------|---------|
| American dollar | 1.4783 |
| British pound | 2.9109 |
| French franc | 6.5596 |
| German mark | 1.9363 |
| Italian lira | 2.3667 |
| Japanese yen | 127.27 |
| Swiss franc | 1.2491 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.4783 |
| West German mark | 1.9363 |
| Yen | 127.27 |

| Other Dollar Values | Nov. 21 |
|---------------------|---------|
| Australian dollar | 1.2854 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.2854 |
| Swedish krona | 1.2854 |
| Swiss franc | 1.2854 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.2854 |
| West German mark | 1.2854 |
| Yen | 1.2854 |

| Forward Rates | Nov. 21 |
|---------------|---------|
| 1 month | 1.2854 |
| 3 months | 1.2854 |
| 6 months | 1.2854 |
| 1 year | 1.2854 |

INTEREST RATES

| Eurocurrency Deposits | Nov. 22 |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 month | 7.75% |
| 3 months | 7.75% |
| 6 months | 7.75% |
| 1 year | 7.75% |

| Key Money Rates | Nov. 23 |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1 month | 7.75% |
| 3 months | 7.75% |
| 6 months | 7.75% |
| 1 year | 7.75% |

| Asian Dollar Deposits | Nov. 22 |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 month | 7.75% |
| 3 months | 7.75% |
| 6 months | 7.75% |
| 1 year | 7.75% |

| U.S. Money Market Funds | Nov. 21 |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1 month | 7.75% |
| 3 months | 7.75% |
| 6 months | 7.75% |
| 1 year | 7.75% |

| GOLD | Nov. 22 |
|----------|---------|
| 1 month | 7.75% |
| 3 months | 7.75% |
| 6 months | 7.75% |
| 1 year | 7.75% |

THE LEGEND OF PARIS

ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT OF THE PRESTIGIOUS PARISIAN PALACE COMBINED WITH THE "THERMES" SOPHISTICATED HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES IN THE ANCIENT ROMAN TRADITION

THE ART OF TRADITION

ROYAL MONCEAU HOTEL
37 AVENUE HOCHÉ - 75008 PARIS
TEL: (1) 45 61 98 00 - TELEX: 650 361 - FAX: (1) 45 63 28 93

"What I like about golf is the warm up."

REMY MARTIN XO

Exclusively Fine Champagne Cognac

Only cognac made from grapes grown in Cognac's two best regions is entitled to be called Fine Champagne Cognac

Continental Rejects Pirelli Bid

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The supervisory board of Continental AG on Thursday rejected a longstanding takeover bid by Pirelli SpA of Italy, but left the door open to a possible merger in the future.

The action by the supervisory board followed an earlier decision by the German tiremaker's management to reject the bid in its present form. But Continental also took the occasion to propose that financial advisors assess the "relative value" of both companies "in the case of a combination."

Dieter von Herz, spokesman for Continental in Hannover, said that although the supervisory board had reaffirmed the company's position, Continental was "not excluding the possibility of a merger."

"Nothing is being excluded but, if agreement is not reached, we think we face a secure future," he said.

Continental and Pirelli, respectively the world's fourth- and fifth-largest tiremakers, have been keeping the markets in suspense since September, when Pirelli offered to merge its tire subsidiary with Con-

tinental in a deal that would leave the Italian company in control.

The merged company would control over 15 percent of the world tire market.

Analysts said the competitive pressures in the tire business, which have depressed earnings at Continental, Pirelli and their competitors, could not be ignored by either company. But they said Continental is still reluctant to go into any agreement as a junior partner.

"Continental is basically not opposed to a relationship with Pirelli in view of the concentration in the tire industry, but it remains opposed to the Pirelli bid in its present form," said Winfried Becker, an analyst with Schröder Münchener Hengst in Frankfurt.

"Continental has never really agreed to a merger," he said.

BMW Plans U.S. Plant

Agence France-Press

MUNICH — The German auto company Bayerische Motoren Werke plans to open an assembly plant in the United States to counter the unfavorable effect of the dollar's decline, BMW Chairman Eberhard von Kienheim said in an interview published Thursday.

gued with the premise that there could be some kind of deal," said Susan Oliver, analyst with Hoare Govett Investment Research Ltd. in London. "What they object to is Pirelli's claim to leadership in any such venture."

Pirelli claims to control a majority of Continental stock in alliance with a number of silent shareholders, providing it with apparent leverage to keep pressuring Continental's management.

Continental's latest rejection of the Pirelli bid follows a tense exchange earlier this month in which Continental asked Pirelli to pledge to respect confidential information received from Continental during the negotiations, and to agree not to buy or sell Continental shares in the market for up to three years.

Pirelli rejected the proposal, leaving both companies in a standoff that Continental chief executive Horst Urban described as a "state of suspense" that could not continue.

Nevertheless Continental, aside from the offer to assess each company's worth with a view toward a possible future combination, said Pirelli's current offer is "not in the interest of the company, its shareholders, its employees, its customers and its suppliers."

The company said a merger could bring long-term advantages, but that such advantages were not as great as Pirelli conceived and that there were "considerable risks in the short and medium term."

Pirelli responded by reaffirming its view that both groups would profit from a merger.

Both companies have produced dismal results in the tire business so far this year. Net profit at Pirelli Tire Holding, the company's Dutch-based tire subsidiary, fell 61 percent in the first half to 40 million guilders (\$24 million).

Mannesmann Profit Is Steady

Reuters

DUSSELDORF, Germany — Mannesmann AG, the engineering group, said Thursday that profits in the first nine months of 1990 were steady at year-earlier levels, but it gave no figures.

Group sales rose 9.2 percent to 17.01 billion Deutsche marks (\$11.5 billion) in the period, while group orders rose 2.9 percent to 20.09 billion DM.

Business developments in the third quarter were satisfactory, despite slower growth in some key export markets and the dollar's sharp decline against the mark, the company added.

Thomson Sees Profit Falling Nearly 18%

Reuters

PARIS — Thomson-CSF should see sales rise nearly 7 percent to about 36 billion francs (\$7.2 billion) in 1990, and post a net profit of at least 6 percent of sales, Chairman Alain Gomez said Wednesday. That margin would imply a net profit of at least 2.16 billion francs for the defense electronics company, which would be down nearly 18 percent from its 1989 profit of 2.63 billion francs.

Speaking at a meeting of financial analysts, Mr. Gomez said that Thomson-CSF's sales would fall 15 percent to 20 percent in real terms by 1993 from this year's level, but profits should rise in each of the next three years.

Mr. Gomez said the group would take the costs of a restructuring in its 1990 accounts. He did not give details. In May, Mr. Gomez said the company's profit margin would fall this year because of reduced military spending

Brokers Vow to Give No Policies to Nat-Ned

By Sara Henley
Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch insurance company Nationale-Nederlandsche NV, which is already dogged by shareholder opposition to its proposed merger with the NMB Postbank, took a hefty blow when Dutch independent insurance brokers said Thursday that they will not place any new policies with the market leader.

"This puts Nat-Ned's mid-term profit potential in serious danger," said André Mulder, an analyst at Barclays de Zonne Weid.

Nat-Ned's chairman, Jaap van Rijn, has said that around 80 percent of the company's 6.6 billion guilders (\$3.7 billion) Dutch insurance business is channeled through intermediaries. Dutch insurance provided nearly one-third of Nat-Ned's 23 billion guilders revenue in 1989.

A brokers' group, Vereniging van Makelaars, known as NVA, claims a 40 percent share of Nat-Ned's domestic business. It said it was protesting Nat-Ned's plans to sell insurance through some 3,000 Postbank outlets at different prices than those offered through brokers. Another major

brokers' group, NBVA, said some of its members were already holding back on Nat-Ned business. Hans Scheffer, director of the NVA, said Nat-Ned stands to lose half its premium income on life business and 35 to 40 percent of non-life from a joint ban.

"The brokers can afford to keep this going. They have 80 other companies to choose from," Mr. Mulder said. "Nat-Ned will have to either hurry up and pacify the brokers or speed up the merger to get selling through Postbank outlets."

Willem Baden Ghijben, secretary of Nat-Ned's executive board, admitted Wednesday that a ban would harm Nat-Ned's premium income.

Saying that Nat-Ned would not take the move "lying down," he added that the insurer was busy on a "whistle-stop" tour to satisfy brokers. The issue is too busy reassessing analysts and shareholders of the benefits of the deal, the terms that have upset them. Nat-Ned shares have consistently traded about 9 percent below the 54 guilders they fetched before the merger plan was announced earlier this month.

The terms of the deal meant that "Nat-Ned shareholders are effectively being asked to pay 700 to 800 million guilders to NMB Postbank investors," said Willem de Haaze, Willem de Haaze, director of the powerful shareholders' lobby Vereniging van Effectenbezitters, known as VEB, in The Hague.

The VEB, which wants the bid revised, is telling investors not to surrender their stock in exchange for a holding in the new combine. Analysts said Nat-Ned will be forced to offer its investors a better incentive to support the merger.

Separately, the two companies announced Thursday that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board will allow them to maintain their U.S. operations for four years if they merge.

U.K. Payments Gap Grows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British balance of payments on current account showed a deficit in October of £1.08 billion (\$2.13 billion), compared with a deficit of £813 million in September, according to provisional figures released Thursday by the Central Statistical Office.


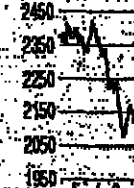
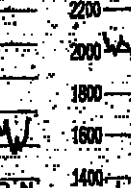
The seasonally adjusted figure was slightly higher than the consensus forecast by analysts of £1 billion.

October was the second-smallest deficit so far this year, after the September figure and was sharply lower than the deficit a year earlier of £1.49 billion.

Much of the increase was due to significantly higher oil imports of \$698 million, compared with \$501 million a month earlier.

Total imports rose to £9.84 billion in October from £9.59 billion in September and £9.83 billion in October 1989. (AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe

| Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 | | |
|---|---|---|----------------|-------------|
|  |  |  | | |
| Exchange | Index | Thursday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
| Amsterdam | CBS Trend | 96.80 | 97.60 | -0.72 |
| Brussels | Stock Index | 5108.83 | 5096.37 | +0.24 |
| Frankfurt | DAX | 1496.10 | 1467.30 | +1.96 |
| Frankfurt | FAZ | 646.55 | 633.04 | +2.13 |
| Helsinki | UNITAS | 410.50 | 409.50 | +0.24 |
| London | Financial Times 30 | 1672.20 | 1676.00 | -0.23 |
| London | FTSE 100 | 2127.90 | 2126.30 | +0.08 |
| Madrid | General Index | 232.21 | 231.91 | +0.13 |
| Milan | MIB | 751.00 | 753.00 | -0.27 |
| Paris | CAC 40 | 1639.68 | 1626.97 | +0.78 |
| Stockholm | Affarsvarlden | 772.93 | 835.09 | -7.44 |
| Vienna | Stock Index | 511.05 | 509.82 | +0.24 |
| Zurich | SBS | 520.20 | 522.90 | -0.52 |

Sources: Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune

British Gas Net Soars, Dividend Rises 17%

Reuters

LONDON — British Gas PLC said Thursday that its first-half net income soared more than tenfold, to £24 million (\$47.3 million) from £2 million in the same period the year before.

The company also announced a 17 percent rise in its interim dividend, to 3.75 pence per share from 3.2 pence.

"The directors are declaring an interim dividend of 3.75 pence" that reflects their "confidence in the continuing development of the

company," the chairman, Robert Evans, said in a statement. Philip Lambert, an analyst at the brokerage Kleinwort Benson, said: "It's extremely good news on the dividend. British Gas is ending optimism."

British Gas shares were six pence higher at £2.36.

The company's announced profit was based on the historic cost of its assets. Based on their current cost, British Gas lost £100 million, compared with £116 million last year.

British Gas, which earns most of its profits in the second half of the financial year, when more heating is needed, said the results for the first half were not indicative of the year as a whole.

"The demand for gas in the first half of the financial year normally amounts to only about one-third of the annual total," it said in a statement.

The utility, privatized in 1986 under the government of Margaret Thatcher, said it added 82,000 gas customers in the first half.

"Although sales of gas central heating systems have been depressed by economic circumstances, the total number of installations is expected to grow by around 500,000 over the full year," the statement said.

French Operations Hit Net at Belgium's BBL

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA said Thursday its consolidated net profit fell 31.5 percent in its latest financial year because of problems in France.

The Belgian bank said it planned to inject 210 million French francs (\$42.2 million) into its France BBL subsidiary to enable it to continue its operations. It also said the French subsidiary had decided to sell most of its branches, cut staff and focus on a few core activities.

The bank did not disclose figures on its French business, but said problems in that market caused its consolidated net profit to fall to 3.36 billion Belgian francs (\$110 million) in the year ended Sept. 30.

Non-consolidated net rose 30 percent to 4.17 billion francs, with growth restrained by higher short-term interest rates in Belgium, the bank said.

Chairman Theo Peeters predicted a recovery in the current year. He said he expected consolidated net profit would be higher than non-consolidated net, and he forecast that the latter figure would be

at least equal to the 4.17 billion francs in 1989-90.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert proposed an unchanged net dividend of 136 francs a share, and Mr. Peeters predicted a "slight rise" in the payout for the current year.

France BBL is the former Banque Louis-Dreyfus. In 1989, the Banque Bruxelles Lambert bought the 50 percent share in Louis-Dreyfus it did not already own.

On a consolidated basis, Banque Bruxelles Lambert's balance sheet total rose 6.1 percent to 2.20 trillion francs in the latest year, private-sector credits rose 9.3 percent to 857.49 billion francs, and customer deposits advanced 14 percent to 1.12 trillion francs. Loan-loss provisions and depreciation rose 6.4 percent to 7.98 billion.

The bank said its interest margin was squeezed because short-term rates were higher than long-term rates for most of the year. Such an inverse yield curve hurts banks because they tend to lend money for long-term periods but fund themselves with short-term borrowings.

Belgian Parks To Amalgamate

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Belgium's two biggest family theme parks, Groupe Walibi, the market leader, and Bellewaerde Park NV, announced Thursday that they had joined forces to improve their chances to become an important international player in one-day tourism.

The two claim that between them they draw more tourists each year — over 3 million — than any other European theme park company.

Although analysts were generally optimistic about the two companies, they warned that the opening of Euro Disneyland near Paris in 1992 would provide stiff competition.

| European Futures | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-----|
| | Close | | High | | Low | | Prev. Close | | |
| SUGAR | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. dollars per metric ton—lots of 50 tons | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Feb |
| Mar | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Mar |
| Apr | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Apr |
| May | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | May |
| Jun | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jun |
| Jul | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jul |
| Aug | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Aug |
| Sep | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Sep |
| Oct | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Oct |
| Nov | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Nov |
| Dec | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Dec |
| Jan | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22.00 | Jan |
| Feb | 22.40 | 22.60 | 22.50 | 22.70 | 22.30 | 22.10 | 21.80 | 22 | |

SPORTS

3 Pitchers Go for \$32 Million

Browning, Boddicker, Jackson Hit Free-Agent Jackpot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Baseball's free-agent market proved to be a bountiful place for pitchers as Tom Browning and Mike Boddicker signed contracts that propelled them into the club of players with \$3-million-a-year average annual income.

The two signings Wednesday, along with the deal struck between Danny Jackson and the Chicago Cubs, brought the spending output for the day on three pitchers to \$32 million.

In another development, the Mets, who lost a premier player to free agency when Darryl Strawberry signed with the Dodgers earlier this month, have made an offer to Vince Coleman, his agent said. Coleman was a member of the St. Louis Cardinals' outfield this past season.

Browning, a 30-year-old left-hander, was re-signed to a four-year contract by the Cincinnati Reds for a guaranteed \$12,483,333.

Boddicker, a 33-year-old right-hander who pitched the past two and a half seasons for Boston, signed with the Kansas City Royals for three years for a guaranteed \$9.25 million.

Jackson, who chose to leave the world champion Reds, signed with the Cubs for four years in a deal worth \$10.5 million.

Browning and Boddicker are the 19th and 20th players to vault into the category of players who will average at least \$3 million a year over the length of their contracts. Both got there with the help of healthy signing bonuses. Browning received \$1 million from Cincinnati and Boddicker \$950,000 from the Royals.

Browning, 15-9 with a 3.80 earned run average in 1990, has a 93-61 career record. The yearly salaries he will receive from Cincinnati will be \$2.4 million for 1991, \$3 million for 1992, \$2 million for 1993 and \$3.5 million for 1994.

He characterized contract negotiations as tough, but summed it up by saying: "I'm glad we got things taken care of."

It had appeared that the Reds would lose not only Jackson, but also Browning, since the club originally balked at giving out more than a three-year deal.

When other teams, especially San Francisco, showed a willingness to pay the price, the Reds changed their policy. Browning agreed to stay when the Reds went to a fourth year with the option for a fifth.

Jackson, a 28-year-old left-hander who was 6-6 with a 3.61 ERA in an injury-plagued 1990 season, is 72-74 for his career. He will receive a \$1.3 million signing bonus and will make \$2.3 million in salary in each of the four years.

The president of the Cubs, Don Grzesko, said: "Signing Danny Jackson solidifies our starting pitching. This also helps demonstrate our commitment to winning."

Boddicker will be paid \$2.75 million in salary each of the next two seasons and \$2.5 million in 1993 by the Royals. He was 17-8 last season with a 3.36 ERA, and has a 118-95 career record.

He said: "Money was not the biggest issue. Contract was not the biggest issue. My family was the biggest issue. And a winning ballclub." (NYT, AP)

Clemens to Appeal Ruling

Roger Clemens, the Boston Red Sox pitcher, said Wednesday he would appeal a suspension and fine imposed by the president of the American League, Bobby Brown, for arguing with an umpire during the playoffs. The Associated Press reported from Houston.

"I think with the appeal I'll get to state my side of the story," the right-hander said at a press conference at the home of one of his agents, Alan Hendricks.

Brown announced Tuesday that Clemens would be suspended without pay for the first five games of the 1991 season, costing the pitcher about \$77,000 in salary. Brown also fined Clemens \$10,000.

Clemens was ejected by the plate umpire, Terry Cooney, in the second inning of the final AL championship game against the Oakland Athletics on Oct. 10.

"I'm going to see at the appeals hearing if Mr. Cooney will be right to my eyes," Clemens said.

"There's definitely a lot of fabrication in Cooney's report. I can't allow that to happen."

No date has been set for the hearing.



Dennis Bergkamp was congratulated by teammates after scoring the first Dutch goal against Greece.

Fraud Charge Filed Against Bordeaux Club's President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BORDEAUX — Claude Bez, president of Bordeaux's first-division soccer club, was charged Thursday with fraud and ordered to sever all connections with the club.

Government prosecutors said Bez was allowed to remain free on a bond of 1 million francs (\$200,000). He was prohibited from entering any of the team's facilities, including its offices, training center and social club.

Bez, 50, and his son Eric, 30, were charged with fraud and abuse of public funds by a Bordeaux magistrate after a lengthy police investigation. Eric Bez was released on a bond of 500,000 francs.

Similar charges also were filed against Jacques Rubio, director of a construction company. The charges stemmed primarily from an investigation of the financing of major renovation projects at the team's training center.

Police are trying to account for 10 million francs in the 54 million franc building project.

Bez, chairman since 1978, steered the club to two league championships in the 1980s. Last month, he announced that he had supplied referees with prostitutes at European Cup matches.

The French daily Le Monde also reported that Bordeaux spent 3.4 million francs from 1984 to 1987 trying to bribe referees.

Last week, auditors disclosed that Bordeaux had amassed a debt of 242 million francs.

Several other administrators and players in French professional soccer have been implicated recently in financial scandals, mostly involving alleged slush funds and secret payments to players.

On Tuesday, police questioned three players and two administrators from Olympique Marseille, the defending league champion, about alleged illegal payments.

Two of the three Marseille players, Bernard Pardo and Bernard Casoli, have admitted that they were each paid \$100,000 when they left the Toulon club.

But Pascal Olmeta insists that he did not receive an illegal payment when he left Toulon for Racing Paris two seasons ago.

Last week, the promotions direc-

tor of the national soccer federation, Jean-Claude Darmon, was charged with fraud. The general manager of the Toulon club, Roland Courbis, was charged with fraud earlier this year. (AP, AFP, UPI)

German Bodies Merge

Nearly two months after the two German soccer federations became one, the two soccer federations have followed suit, ending 45 years of division, United Press International reported from Bonn.

The soccer merger was unanimously approved Wednesday by 171 delegates at a meeting in Leipzig, site of the founding of the German Soccer Association in 1900.

The soccer merger was made possible Tuesday when the former East German Soccer Association disbanded and formed the North German Soccer Association.

An all-German professional league begins play next season when the champion and runner-up of eastern Germany's first division joins the western league, the Bundesliga. The eastern teams ranked third to eighth in the final standings will be included in what was formerly the West German second division.

Dutch Defeat Greeks

The Netherlands scored its first soccer victory in more than half a year by defeating Greece, 2-0, in Rotterdam on Wednesday in a 1992 European Soccer Championship qualifying match. The Associated Press reported.

Dennis Bergkamp, a forward playing only his third international match, began the offensive in the 12th minute by scoring a header past the Greek goalkeeper, Theodoros Papadopoulos. Seven minutes later, Marco van Basten brought the score to 2-0 after Jan Westers broke through the Greek defensive line.

It was the defending European Champion's first victory in an international match since last spring. The Dutch lost to Portugal, 1-0, on Oct. 10 in the opening qualification match for the tournament.

In a three-team tournament in Port of Spain, Trinidad, the United States held the Soviet Union to a 0-0 draw on Wednesday. Trinidad and Tobago will play the Soviets on Friday.

Sports and the EC: Showdowns Brewing as '93 Unity Nears

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Sports, ever the great unifier, is bracing for major change and trying to hold its ground as the European Community heads toward the single market of 1993.

The Community's National Olympic Committees as well as many sports federations are setting up a lobby to influence EC lawmaking and to protect their interests, officials said this week.

Without such action, the Community would "move like a steamroller" and sports organizations would "be squashed into the ground," said Dick Palmer, secretary-general of the British Olympic Association.

The lobby is to group about 80 percent of the Community's sports sector, said Jacques Rogge, president of the European

association of national Olympic committees.

Sports associations now operate under widely differing national laws.

New EC-wide legislation, similar to that regarding such issues as value-added taxes, the free movement of goods and people, television rights and rules on everything from doping to employment, could wreak havoc in the sports world, officials said.

"The EC can decide on 1,001 regulations that can be of utmost importance to us," Rogge said after a meeting here of EC officials and the Community's Olympic committees. "The market after 1992 will have enormous consequences for the world of sport."

New rules on the transport of horses and

guns, for example, could fundamentally change policies for equestrian and rifle federations.

Sports federations say, however, that they must adapt to the changing political landscape to survive.

Palmer said, "If we don't understand EC legislation and its impact on sporting culture, we will no longer be in control of our destiny."

One area of conflicting interest involves soccer.

The Community and UEFA, the European soccer federation, have been on a collision course for years over the rights of soccer players to ply their trade across the Community.

The Community, seeking to end limits

on players from other EC nations in national leagues, has said that current restrictions violate the notion of the free movement of people within the 12-nation group.

No agreement on the issue is in sight. The controls that soccer clubs now have over the future of their players will soon come before the European Court in Luxembourg.

A ruling that soccer players can change clubs when they wish could also change the way several other sports are run.

Meanwhile, the Community is turning to national sports groups in an attempt to preempt conflicts.

"They want us to help them in preparing legislation," said Rogge.

Danielle Overath, who prepared a study on the issue, said, "Certain harmonization

of laws will also be a simplification for the sporting federations."

Officials said that, because of the high profile that sports has in Europe, the Community did not want to push through new legislation that would violate traditions.

The EC sports commissioner, Jean Dondelinger, said, "The European Community has no intention of organizing or interfering with the rules and regulations of sport."

Still, he added, "Sports is an integral part of today's society and, as a result, is subject to rules and obligations."

Officially, the Community has no jurisdiction in sports. But professionalism has steadily pushed sports into the economic and financial spheres, where the trade bloc has large powers and interests.

BOOKS

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PORGY AND BESS: The Story of an American Classic

By Hollis Alpert. 346 pages. \$35. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Itabari Njeri

HARRY COHN of Columbia Pictures allegedly proposed to George Gershwin: If "Porgy and Bess" makes it to the screen, "we could cast Al Jolson as Porgy, Fred Astaire as Sportin' Life... and Rita Hayworth as Bess." But as Hollis Alpert reports in his journalistically styled survey, "The Life and Times of Porgy and Bess: The Story of an American Classic," Gershwin by no means fancied the notion of a white cast in black face; earlier he had refused the same proposal from Jolson himself, agreeing with DuBoise Heyward, the writer who created the seminal 1925 novel, "Porgy," that the story was meant for a black cast.

Set in 1912, "Porgy and Bess" purports to depict the harsh realities of life in Catfish Row, a Charleston, South Carolina, slum inhabited by blacks who speak Gullah, a Creole tongue that mixes English and West African languages. Porgy, an honorable, philosophical disabled man in a goat-drawn cart, falls in love with Bess, a former prostitute kept

by a murderous brute named Crown. Sportin' Life, a drug-peddling devil incarnate, tempts Bess from the path to salvation — the love of a good man. Alpert's book focuses on those responsible for creating "Porgy and Bess" and on the behind-the-scenes struggle to stage the play and then the opera. Alpert sketches portraits of Heyward, his wife Dorothy, the Gershwins, the acclaimed filmmaker Rouben Mamoulian — director of the play and the first opera production — and Robert Breen, the general director of the American National Theatre and Academy in the 1950s. Breen, whose life became enmeshed in the "Porgy and Bess" saga from the 1950s until his death in the 1970s, organized a tour of "Porgy and Bess" during the Cold War and fought to bring his stage version of the opera to the movie screen. He failed on the last score: Otto Preminger directed the critically unheralded motion picture.

Alpert also acknowledges, however, that since the opera opened in New York, many African-Americans have found it to be a kind of Uncle Tomism, a rip-off of black culture. Some of Gershwin's black detractors even have suggested that the music was stolen outright from melodies heard in black churches and then exploited for profit.

There is some truth in these theories. That Gershwin culled African-American musical sources for "Porgy and Bess" has never been in doubt. Gershwin said so himself, as Alpert's book reports. But he

used them as inspiration. It was not outright appropriation, as some still like to claim.

Duke Ellington complained that "the music does not hitch with the mood and spirit of the story. It does not use the Negro musical idiom." Still, Ellington thought it "grand music and a swell play, but the two didn't go together."

Truman Capote, whom Alpert paints as a waspish and unethical journalist, wrote about the Russian tour of "Porgy and Bess" and sternly guessed that Soviet permission for the tour came from the "opera's message about people being happy when they have 'plenty of nothing.'"

For better or worse, "Porgy and Bess" has helped define American culture. Its name conjures images of the nature of black life in America that are reinforced by similar contemporary stereotypes of so-called black-ghetto life in newspapers, films and on television. The problem, as always, is that there are not enough countervailing African-American images in the popular media to balance the predominant portrayal of blacks as welfare queens, gang-bangers and dope peddlers.

As a work filled with some interesting anecdotes (though most of them are from other writers' books), Alpert's effort offers some pleasant and occasionally amusing reading.

Itabari Njeri is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE international bridge community now has to mourn a death in bridge literature, but the deceased is not a writer. It is the annual series of world championship books (1953-1989) produced by the American Contract Bridge League. Future books will be prepared in England by the World Bridge Federation. The last of the American series covers the championships played in Perth, Australia, a year ago. On the diagrammed deal, from the Bermuda Bowl semifinal the problem was to avoid the 4-4 spade fit and land in three no-trump. Kit Woolsey and Mike Lawrence, for the American team, solved the problem as shown. Lawrence as South knew from his partner's negative double that there was a spade fit available, but rejected it with good results. West's diamond lead was won good results. West's diamond lead was won good results. West's diamond lead was won good results.

Lawrence as South knew from his partner's negative double that there was a spade fit available, but rejected it with good results. West's diamond lead was won good results. West's diamond lead was won good results. West's diamond lead was won good results.

Lawrence as South knew from his partner's negative double that there was a spade fit available, but rejected it with good results. West's diamond lead was won good results. West's diamond lead was won good results. West's diamond lead was won good results.

Lawrence as South knew from his partner's negative double that there was a spade fit available, but rejected it with good results. West's diamond lead was won good results. West's diamond lead was won good results. West's diamond lead was won good results.

PEANUTS



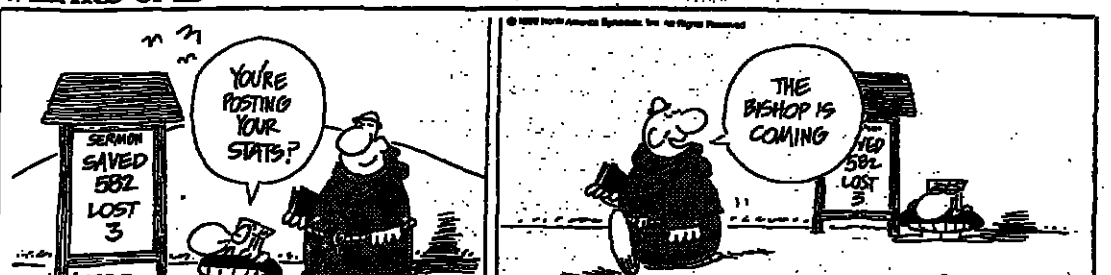
BEETLE BAILEY



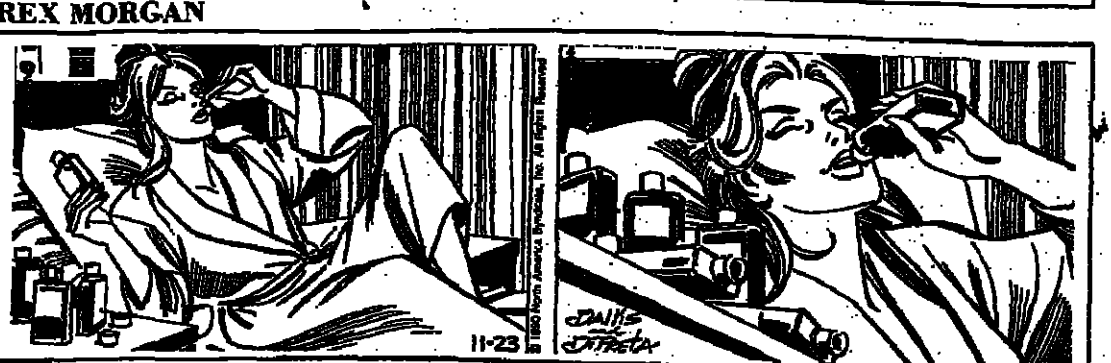
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



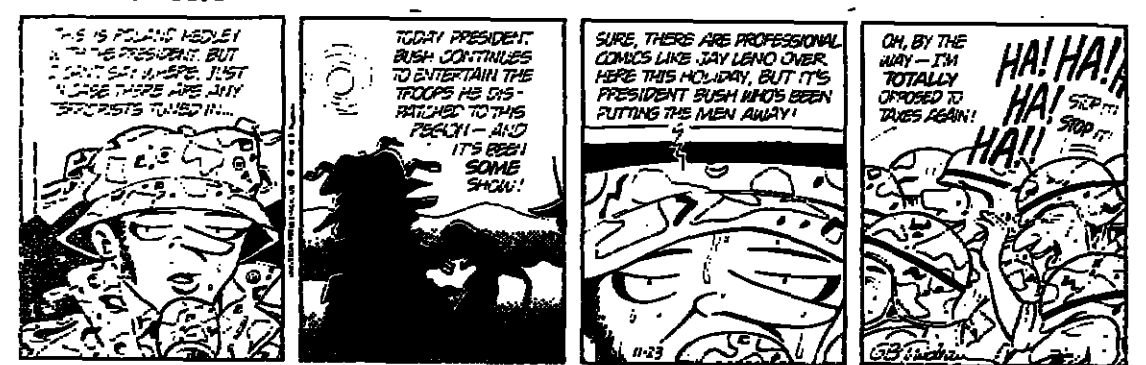
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



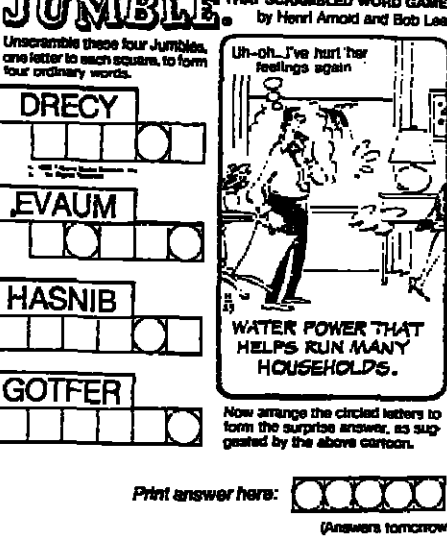
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



SPORTS

Arkansas Stops Duke in NIT, Arizona Rolls by Notre Dame

By William C. Rhoden

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The college basketball season has just begun, but Arkansas and Arizona have flexed their muscles and have justified early predictions as two of the nation's top five teams.

The highly ranked Arkansas Razorbacks' ferocious full-court pressure helped beat Duke, 98-83, Wednesday night in a semifinal game of the preseason National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden here.

The Razorbacks' victory sets up a championship confrontation Friday night with Arizona. The highly regarded Wildcats routed Notre Dame, 91-61, in the other semifinal.

Chris Mills scored 25 points for the Wildcats. He sat out last season after transferring from Kentucky.

"My freshman year at Kentucky I played against Notre Dame and they beat us pretty good and I didn't play that well," he said, referring to a 81-65 loss to Notre Dame during the 1988-89 season.

"I wanted to come out and play hard and try to have a good game against Notre Dame this year," he added. Mills hit nine of 15 shots, including five three-pointers, and grabbed six rebounds.

Lonnie Oken, the Arizona coach, said it was difficult for him to get excited about a 30-point victory this early in the season.

"I've always been a firm believer that you don't learn anything by beating people by big numbers," he said. "You learn by playing teams tight."

Arkansas, with three victories and no losses, achieved a small measure of revenge by defeating Duke (2-1) in a rematch of a semifinal game in the National Collegiate Athletic Association Final Four in April. Duke won that one, 97-83, but most of the Razorbacks agreed that Wednesday night's victory took a bit of the edge off the Final Four loss.

"We beat the last team that beat us, and that felt good," said Todd Day, who led the Razorbacks with 21 points.

For the Arkansas coach, Nolan Richardson, the victory was bittersweet because he thought that his team had let up in the last three minutes of the game.

Arkansas led by 92-81 with 1:58 left to play, but Duke outscored the Razorbacks, 7-2, in that series, after a turnover by Oliver Miller, the Arkansas center, Duke pulled to 94-88 on a three-point shot by Christian Laettner.

"I wasn't very pleased," Richardson said. "I think I would have been happier had we performed better going down the stretch. I thought we played hard, but when we came out at the beginning we didn't really get into the intensity level that I would like for myself to get into. Maybe Duke had a lot to do with it."

The game lived up to its billing as an exciting early-season contest between a pair of teams with lofty postseason aspirations. Duke capitalized on early foul trouble by Arkansas and jumped to a 28-19 lead on a jumper by Billy McCaffrey.

Miller picked up two quick fouls trying to guard Laettner, Duke's center, and left the game with a little more than three minutes gone and remained out for the entire half.

"When we were doing a good job in the first half, I think we were a little surprised," Laettner said. "We thought that we were only a pretty good team and maybe we shouldn't be doing this. We've got to get a little cocky out there and know that we can beat good teams."

Bobby Hurley, the Duke point guard, was two for 11 from the field, committed seven turnovers and finished with 10 points.

Laettner scored a game-high 28 points for Duke. McCaffrey added 21 and Grant Hill had 12. Day led a balanced Arkansas attack with 21 points. Ron Hurry scored 15, Isaiah Morris 19, Lee Mayberry 14 and Arlyn Bowers 13.

With 7:31 left in the half, the Razorbacks launched a ferocious full-court pressure defense and forced Duke into turnovers and errors that turned the tide.

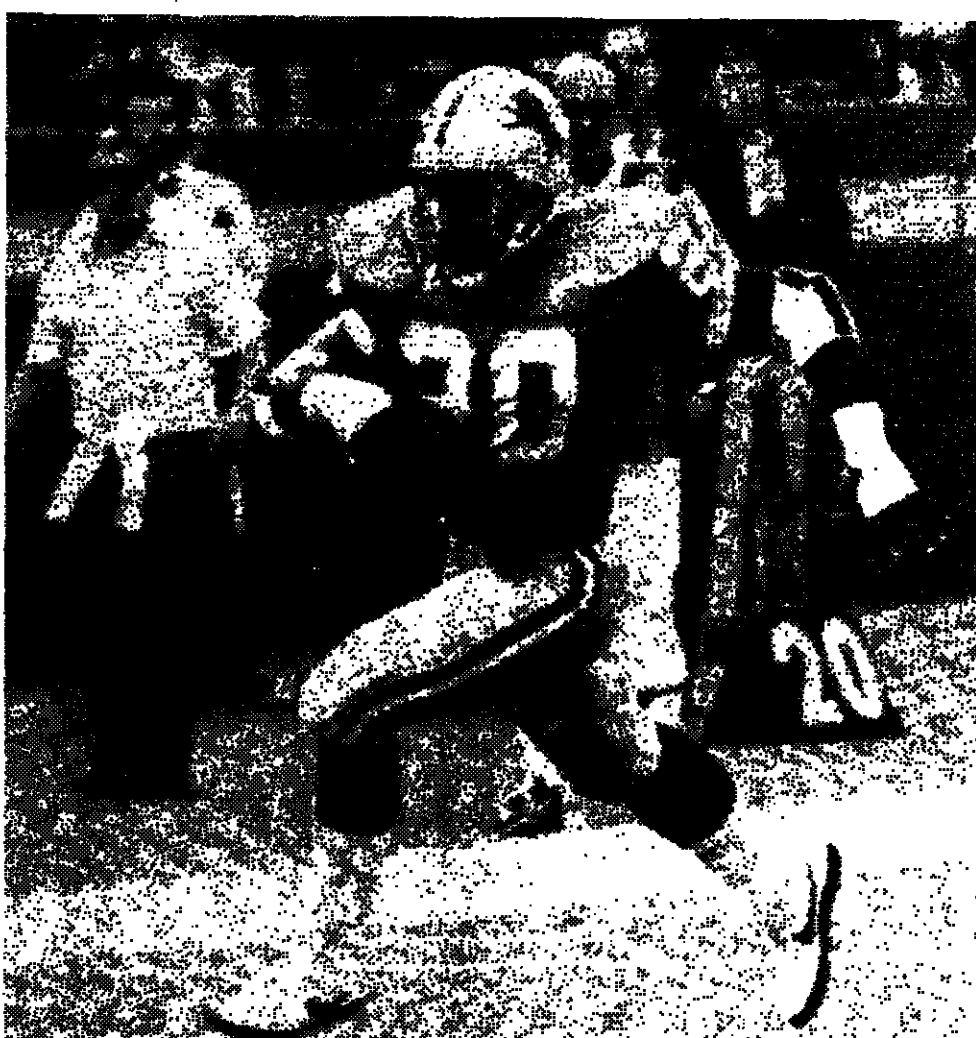
Laettner scored a game-high 28 points for Duke. McCaffrey added 21 and Grant Hill had 12. Day led a balanced Arkansas attack with 21 points. Ron Hurry scored 15, Isaiah Morris 19, Lee Mayberry 14 and Arlyn Bowers 13.

Laettner scored a game-high 28 points for Duke. McCaffrey added 21 and Grant Hill had 12. Day led a balanced Arkansas attack with 21 points. Ron Hurry scored 15, Isaiah Morris 19, Lee Mayberry 14 and Arlyn Bowers 13.

Laettner scored a game-high 28 points for Duke. McCaffrey added 21 and Grant Hill had 12. Day led a balanced Arkansas attack with 21 points. Ron Hurry scored 15, Isaiah Morris 19, Lee Mayberry 14 and Arlyn Bowers 13.

Laettner scored a game-high 28 points for Duke. McCaffrey added 21 and Grant Hill had 12. Day led a balanced Arkansas attack with 21 points. Ron Hurry scored 15, Isaiah Morris 19, Lee Mayberry 14 and Arlyn Bowers 13.

Laettner scored a game-high 28 points for Duke. McCaffrey added 21 and Grant Hill had 12. Day led a balanced Arkansas attack with 21 points. Ron Hurry scored 15, Isaiah Morris 19, Lee Mayberry 14 and Arlyn Bowers 13.



The Lions' Barry Sanders was all alone on touchdown road Thursday in Denver against the Broncos.

Lions Run Over Broncos, 40-27

United Press International

PONTIAC, Michigan — Bob Gagliano threw three touchdown passes and Barry Sanders rushed for 147 yards and scored twice Thursday to help the Detroit Lions defeat the Denver Broncos, 40-27, in the annual Thanksgiving Day game.

Richard Johnson caught two touchdown passes, while Eddie Murray kicked four field goals just one day after being activated off the injured reserve list.

David Treadwell of the Broncos kicked a 32-yard field goal at 5:28 of the third quarter to cut the deficit to 27-20.

But Sanders ran 35 yards for a touchdown on a screen pass to give Detroit a 34-20 lead at 8:28. Gagliano beat a safety blitz by tossing a quick screen to Sanders, who zigzagged his way to the end zone.

Melvin Bratton helped Denver close within 34-27 with his one-yard dive 56 seconds into the fourth quarter.

After four straight passes by John Elway, the Broncos used seven straight running plays before scoring on the drive, which consumed 7:08.

Detroit sealed the victory with Murray's 43-yard field goal at 11:17 and 45-yard kick at 12:09, which provided the final margin.

In their previous two games, the Lions, who have four victories and seven losses this season, had scored only seven points. The loss extended the Broncos' losing streak to four games.

The Lions took the opening kickoff 65 yards in nine plays, capping the march with Gagliano's 11-yard touchdown pass to Johnson at 4:49. Gagliano threw to Johnson

three times for 35 yards during the series, with the receiver breaking loose from Denver's Randy Robbins on the third catch at the five-yard line and jogging into the end zone.

Bratton tied the game, 7-7, at 8:15 on his one-yard touchdown dive over the middle. The Broncos were helped in their effort with a roughing-the-passer penalty against Detroit on Elway's 45-yard pass to Mark Jackson, moving the ball from their 37 to the Lions' 23.

Sanders put Detroit ahead 14-7 at 10:28 when he scored on a seven-yard run off the option around right end. Sanders, who had 113 yards in the first half, powered the Lions with three runs for 38 yards.

After a 35-yard punt on Denver's next possession, the Lions used only three plays to make it 21-7. Gagliano connected with Johnson on a 43-yard touchdown pass at 13:50. Johnson sidestepped cornerback Bruce Plummer before taking off down the right sideline.

Ray Crockett, making his first start this season, intercepted Elway on Denver's next possession, giving Detroit the ball at the Broncos' 24.

But the Lions were held and settled for a 24-yard field goal at 1:32 of the second quarter by Murray.

Denver pulled within 24-10 at 6:20 on Treadwell's 24-yard field goal. Elway moved the Broncos from their 35 with four passes for 54 yards, including a 33-yarder to Shannon Sharpe that gave Denver the ball at the Detroit 10.

The Broncos closed to 24-17 when cornerback Wymon Henderson intercepted Gagliano's pass and returned it 49 yards for a touchdown at 7:20.

Cowboys Could End Up On the Redskins' Plate

The Associated Press

IRVING, Texas — Thanksgiving Day used to be one that the Dallas Cowboys and their loyal legions anxiously awaited. A Cowboys' victory was as much a part of the festivities as feast and frolic. Having the Washington Redskins on hand made it all the merrier.

But it was the Cowboys who were the underdogs going into their match Thursday with Washington. Even though Dallas is off to its best start since 1987, with four victories, including a 24-21 triumph Sunday over the Los Angeles Rams, the Redskins were a six-point favorite.

Washington defeated Dallas, 19-15, on Sept. 23. Last week, the Redskins routed the New Orleans Saints, 31-17, as Mark Rypien returned from an injury to throw four touchdown passes.

Washington (6-4) has lost to Dallas in three previous Thanksgiving games with the Cowboys, who are 14-7-1 on the holiday.

The Cowboys fear Rypien, who suffered knee ligament damage against the Redskins in the earlier loss at RFK Stadium.

"Rypien was very impressive against the Saints," said the Dallas coach, Jimmy Johnson. "I'd say his work was cut out. Washington just got hot again."

The Redskins represent the Cowboys' longest-running rivalry. Dallas holds a 33-26-2 advantage, but Washington has won six of the last eight. Dallas has not defeated Washington in Texas Stadium since 1986.

Joe Gibbs, the Redskins coach, who is 10-9 against the Cowboys, said it is always special playing Dallas.

"It's a tremendous series," he said. "I think it will always be something special to the players and the fans."

The Cowboys rediscovered their offense against the Rams and quarterback Troy Aikman and running back Emmitt Smith could shine.

Aikman threw three touchdown passes last week. Smith, sneaking out of the backfield, had 117 yards in receptions—the most since Herschel Walker had 170 yards receiving in 1987.

"It's a short work week," Johnson said, "but I believe our victory against the Rams should have some carryover. Washington has some carryover, too. The Redskins come into the game with confidence high."

Johnson did not fare so well Thanksgiving Day last year, his first season as head coach. The Philadelphia Eagles shut down the Cowboys, 27-0, for their worst loss ever on the holiday.

SIDELINES

3 Countries Boycott Bowling Cup

PATTAIA, Thailand (AP) — Bowlers from Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates withdrew from the 26th Bowling World Cup on Thursday because they did not want to play with an Israeli competitor.

"Those are our rules," said Mohammed Ali Ahmed, secretary-general of the Bahrain Tennis Bowling Federation. "We live by them." Officials of Indonesia and Malaysia said they would consult with their governments before making a decision. On Wednesday, Guy Meharvi became the first Israeli bowler ever to advance to match play in the competition.

The defending champion, Salem Mousoni of Qatar, 1988 champion Mohammed Khalifa of United Arab Emirates and Sharif Mahmood of Bahrain did not answer a morning roll call on Thursday. They were replaced by alternates Philip Dume of Ireland, Carlos Denot of Mexico and Sam Goh of Singapore.

Richardson Likes Offer From 76ers

ROME (AP) — Michael Ray Richardson, who plays for the Knorr Bologna basketball club in Italy, said Thursday that he would sign with the Philadelphia 76ers unless his current team matched an offer made to him by the NBA team.

Richardson, 35, a guard in his third season with Knorr Bologna, is under a two-year contract for \$550,000 a season. He said the 76ers had offered him a two-year deal worth \$800,000 a season, and that he would be "crazy not to take advantage of this opportunity." Knorr Bologna officials said they would fight to make him honor his contract.

After playing for eight years with the New York Knicks and New Jersey Nets, Richardson was banned from the league in 1986 because he tested positive for cocaine. His right to play in the NBA was restored in 1988.

30 Suspects Held in Soccer Violence

MANCHESTER, England (AP) — Thirty Manchester United soccer fans were arrested in raids early Thursday by police investigating hooliganism. Most of those detained from the Manchester area.

"The arrests are the culmination of 15 months investigation into organized violence by followers of Manchester United and inquiries are being made to trace other people," said Malcolm George, assistant chief constable of Greater Manchester Police. "I feel we've broken the back of the hooligan element that has followed Manchester United for some time."

Violent incidents took place at United's home matches and at away matches at Liverpool, Norwich, Hereford and Newcastle and elsewhere. Those detained Thursday, whose ages range from 19 to 36, were to appear before Manchester magistrates on Friday.

For the Record

Arturo Hernandez of Mexico, 52, manager of 12 world boxing champions and one of the most formidable figures in the sport, died on Tuesday of a lung illness.

Cardinals Sign Manley Off Waivers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEMPE, Arizona — The Phoenix Cardinals, who rank 23d in the league in sacks, picked Dexter Manley from the waiver wire, two days after the former Pro Bowl player was reinstated to the National Football League.

The 31-year-old pass-rushing specialist was suspended a year ago for a third violation of the NFL's substance-abuse policy.

As soon as Commissioner Paul Tagliabue reinstated Manley on Monday, ending what was originally called a lifetime ban, his old team, the Washington Redskins, waived him. The Redskins said they were set on the defensive line.

In taking him Wednesday, the Phoenix general manager, Larry Wilson, said: "I feel he's a big person who's had some big problems and has whipped them. We and Dexter realize it's an ongoing problem."

Manley said: "I feel so grateful to be coming back. It's a new beginning. I was hoping all along that this day would come. I kept holding on to the hope."

"Deep down in my heart, I wanted to stay a Washington Redskin. But this is a new start and I'm very excited. I deserve a chance and I want to prove myself."

Manley will report for workouts Thursday but will not be eligible to play until Dec. 9 at Atlanta. Tagliabue wants to make sure he is in a drug-rehabilitation program.

(UPI, AP, WP)



Grandma Warns: Don't Let Giants Loaf

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Grandpa Griplid is writing letters again to Coach Bill Parcells of the Giants.

A few weeks ago, the 72-year-old woman from Maplewood, New Jersey, who signed her letter "Grandma Griplid," told Parcells that the close games the Giants were playing were affecting her nervous system.

Now she wants to make sure the Giants pay strict attention to work.

"Mr. Parcells," her latest letter said, "tell your team not to relax too much. Our neighborhood cat had five kittens because she had too much freedom."

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

Parcells, who is 41, said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter. He said he would tell the team about the letter.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Boston 2 300 68

Philadelphia 7 438 79

New York 4 404 66

Miami 2 308 53

Washington 2 272 56

New Jersey 2 9 182 45

Central Division

Detroit 8 2 300 68

Milwaukee 8 3 227 56

Cleveland 7 4 286 76

Charlotte 6 4 300 68

Chicago 4 4 400 66

Indiana 4 7 364 46

Western Conference

Midwest Division

San Antonio 5 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 5 4 346 76

Utah 4 4 400 66

Minnesota 3 4 300 68

Portland 3 8 272 56

Golden State 3 2 272 56

Phoenix 4 4 400 66

L.A. Clippers 5 2 300 68

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Basketball

Houston 72 84 82, Miami 81 84 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

Phoenix 71 81 82, New York 71 81 82

San Antonio 71 81 82, Dallas 71 81 82

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Baseball

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

Houston 7 2 300 68

San Antonio 7 1 100 20

Dallas 5 2 300 68

